THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

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Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,435—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
+	ASSAM	3034	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th Oct.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
+	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	10 0	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
+	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	6501	1500	W. B. Andrews.	16th ,,
+	SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPES	2934	500	S. Basou	30th ,,
+	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Brisson	14th ,,
+	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
					1889.
+	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11 h ,,
+	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

+ These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the direct route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th Oct.
CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. D Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 350, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec. 1888
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of cost. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 27th October, 1888.
SURA...	,, 17th Nov. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Oct., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	9th Nov.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

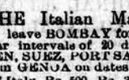
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	Wm Russell	3550	480	24th Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	R. Garrick	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	15th Dec.

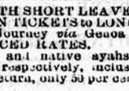
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd October, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares. Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd Oct.
WORSLEY HALL	J Verrill	3,500	400	5th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,

Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Admiralty Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 14th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY 24th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

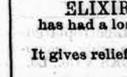
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 10th October, 1888. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD!



OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c.

Fares extremely low. Baggage space liberal.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

Army, Civil and Passenger Agent.

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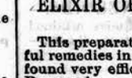

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

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IT would be impossible to enumerate every article we stock in the small space of an advertisement. We shall therefore be glad to forward a completely indexed catalogue of our large and varied stock in the above departments free of charge.

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GENERAL PROVIDERS & MERCHANTS,

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CURRY COMBS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, are in a position to supply large quantities of these articles

PRESSED CURRY COMBS, 6 Bar, Stout, no handle can be used either hand. Each As. 8; per doz Rs. 5-8.

Do Do Superior quality. Each As. 12; per doz., Rs. 8-8.

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Full detailed Saddlery and Veterinary lists free on application.

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THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

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has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

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This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

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Direct from an experienced English Manufacturer and Scientist.

		Rs.	a.
Sandhurst College Sets	from	30	0
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Do. in Electrum	,,	67	8
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Royal School of Naval Architecture	,,	65	0
Royal Engineer's Set	,,	65	0
Other Technical sets	,,	10	8
Boy's Drawing Sets	,,	3	0
Pocket Set in Electrum, with spring bows, morocco case	,,	5	0
Half Sets, Brass	,,	6	8
Do. Electrum	,,	10	0
Dividers 5 in. brass	,,	1	8
Do. 6 in. best sector joints	,,	3	0
Pencil Bows, each Rs. 2-8, ink Bows	each	2	8
Do. Electrum, each Rs. 4, Ink Bows, Electrum		4	0
Sets of Spring Bows, Pen, Pencil &c., in cases	from	7	8
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Drawing Pens, ivory handles	each	2	0
ditto with jointed Nibs	,,	3	0
Chain Scales, Boxwood	,,	2	0
Architect's Scales	,,	3	0
Do. Ivory	,,	9	8
Engineer's Scales	,,	2	0
Universal (Builders') Scale	,,	2	8
Do. do. Ivory	,,	8	8
Protractor, Boxwood, with plummet, in leather case	,,	5	8
Do. Ivory do. do	,,	10	8

Clinometers, Prismatic Compasses, Abney's Levels, &c., Dumpy Levels.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros, Kynock, and other well-known makers.

Gunpowder.	Bullets.	Cartridges.
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CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grains, specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale rates.

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"NOW" LANDING FOR THE SEASON.

NEW GOODS!!! IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

The BEST VALUE in INDIA.

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A. L. & W.'S

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FOR THE HOT SEASON.

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Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

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SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
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do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

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ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

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CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

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450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
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BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

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Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6	,,

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will arrive in Bombay from Australia by the next mail

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A FLOOD OF NEW FEATURES AND A HOST OF NOVELTIES.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CLUB.

SOCIAL DANCE, TOWN HALL,

FRIDAY, 12TH OCTOBER 1888.

TICKETS—Re. 1.

Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th instant, this being a public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th October, 1888.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the above Company.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.

Bombay, 10th October, 1888.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, BOMBAY, the undersigned will sell by private contract, the following goods, arrived per s. s. "INISHOWEN HEAD" from London, on account and risk of the concerned.

B R
6557 & B $ 4/8—5 Cases Earthenware.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW AVAILABLE.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.

EACH FITTED WITH TWO KEYS.

PATENT PADLOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1 in.	8 4	3 in.	13 2
1½ in.	9 6	3½ in.	15 12
2 in.	10 14	4 in.	22 8
2½ in.	12 6		

PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
3 in.	8 4	4 in.	9 0
3½ in.	8 4	4 by 3 in.	11 4

PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 in.	7 14	3 in.	8 10
2½ in.	8 4		

PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 in.	8 4	3½ in.	9 12
2½ in.	8 10	4 in.	10 14
3 in.	9 6		

For Tin Boxes Re. 1-8 extra on each size.

RIM DEAD LOCKS.

To lock on both sides.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
5 in.	20 0	6 in.	24 0

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
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SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

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NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1 6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1 4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2 0	„
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2 8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure	2 8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4 4	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure	4	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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	Rs. a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4 0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5 4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque	8 8	„
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½	3 3	„
Ditto. medium octavo	5 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2 0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2 4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7	2 0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2 7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2 4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	3 0	„

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTER REQUIRES BUYERS for Indian drugs and Natural Products. Payment by Letter of Credit. First-class references required.—Address—

"AUSTRAL," care of GORDON & GOTCH, Ld., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE, formerly our Collecting Clerk, is no longer in our employ, and is NOT AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT any Monies on our account, OR TO TRANSACT any kind of business in our name.

D. R. KERAWALLA & Co.,
Sole Agents for
Dr. R. J. HOUGHTON, Boiler and Tube Compound and Eagle Non Conducting Cement, &c.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

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THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

THERE will be SIX TEMPORARY VACANCIES for native drivers with good certificates by 1st December, 1888, and applications for same, with copies of certificates, should be made by letter to the Loco. Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

Salary, Rs. 60 per mensem.

Passage money at lowest class rate from Calcutta or Madras will be refunded, after presentation of steamer's certificate, to those appointed, who will, on joining, be required to produce the letter from undersigned appointing them.

P. J. DUDGEON,
Offg. Locomotive Superintendent,
Burma State Railway.

Insein, 26th September, 1888.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES (HESSIANS) and LABOUR for the following factories of the Company during the coming Cotton season:—

Broach Paliej, Rander, Sunmee, Khangaum, Sheagaum, Oomrawuttee, Karinja, Jalgaum, Agra, Etawah, Kosi, Delhi, Bhilwara, Wardha and Kekri. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.

Tenders will be received up to the 23rd day of October 1888.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders for Gunnies will not be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 3rd October, 1888.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1888, tenders for the supply to this Company of PRINTED BOOKS and forms for a period of 3 years, commencing from the 1st of January, 1889.

Forms of tender, divided into three Sections, giving details of the books and forms required and terms of contract, can be obtained at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of a sum of Rs. 5, were also samples can be inspected.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for printing Books and Forms," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each tender. All securities to be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

General Offices, Bombay, 6th October, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY OR POONA.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

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Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody } ¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the

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They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1863	2300,690
„ 1825	4988,156
„ 1886	6955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	2,196,972 15 8	1881	4,673,299 5 1
1876	3,494,950 1 4	1886	5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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MACLEAN'S

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1888.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

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West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

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PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.

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WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.

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CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

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A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

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PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

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"We recommend our RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—SALE OF ALDERLEY.

CAUTION—See that each Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
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QUALITY, GREEN LABEL			„ 37
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13: 6.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting, Poona.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Asia (s), arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Chicago (s), for Hull; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; Deccan (s), China and Australia; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; Athabasca (s), Calcutta; Bermida (s), China; and Coconada (s), Marmagoa.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, excepting Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 10-30 a.m., today.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. W. A Nedham, Deputy Commissioner of Seoni, in the Central Provinces, at present residing at the Esplanade Hotel, reported to the police the loss of a currency note for Rs. 100 from the pocket of his waistcoat.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE STUD.—Hormusjee Framjee, living in Abdool Rahimon Street, reported to the police having dropped a stud set with a ruby and four diamonds, valued at Rs. 250, somewhere about Mandvie, on Tuesday last.

ST. THEREZA'S CHAPEL, GIRGAUM.—The novena of the feast of St. Thereza commences from Friday, the 12th instant. During the novena there will be two masses, at 6 and at 7. In the evening, at 6-45, there will be the recitation of the rosary, litany, and instruction, to be concluded with the salve.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Soodkia Buchajee was yesterday charged, by Mr. A. Walker, Abkari Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with selling country liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari, on Tuesday evening last, in his house, at Mahalaxmee. The accused was arrested while in the act of selling the liquor at his shop to a customer. On admitting the charge, and also three previous convictions for a similar offence, he was convicted and fined Rs. 100.

USEFUL TO STUDENTS.—A cheap monthly publication, entitled "The Teacher," will shortly be published by Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, bookseller, Kalkadevi Road. The aim of this magazine is to give general information to student, and others on educational and scientific subjects. The size of the magazine will be demy twelve pages, and the subscription is fixed at the small sum of 6 annas per year. It will also contain a "Query page;" and a prize column will also be opened to the subscribers only.

SHOP LIFTING.—Cuffoor Jetha, a Marwarree jeweller, having his place of business in Dongri Street, reported to the police, on Tuesday, the theft of a bar of silver, valued at Rs. 30, from his shop.—Prema Doorga, another Marwarree jeweller, in Jail Road, also reported to the police the theft of a gold ring, valued at Rs. 25, from his shop.

A JUVENILE SQUABBLE.—Sittaram Dhoudoo, a Hindoo lad, aged about 16 years, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday evening, in an unconscious state, having been struck with a stone on the head by another Hindoo boy about 7 years of age. It would appear that the injured lad tried to get possession of some flowers from the boy by using threats, and not succeeding in doing so, he threw him down and beat him, whereupon the little boy picked up a stone and hurled it at his assailant.

THEFT.—Mullia Jannoo was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a sarree, valued at Rs. 11, the property of Krishnabai, woman, a widow, living at Cammateepoora, on the 6th instant. The complainant, on the date in question, took the sarree along with others to wash, and left them at a water-pipe near her house. Shortly after she missed the sarree, and reported the theft to the police, who arrested the accused, and recovered the property from a Marwarree, with whom he had pledged the article. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Tookaram Laljee, a Hindoo lad, was yesterday charged, by Inspector Guider, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with lurking and housetrespass in a shop in DeSouza Street with intent to commit theft, on the night of the 2nd instant. A native shopkeeper, living in DeSouza Street, saw two young lads standing outside the shop of a neighbour in the same thoroughfare. On going up to them they ran away, and on the owner of the shop being called it was found that his house had been broken open. A search was made, and the accused was found concealed under a counter. The lad, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A general meeting of shareholders, resident in India, was held yesterday at the company's office, Apollo Street, to elect a member of committee in place of Mr. D. Gostling, who retired by rotation, but was eligible for re-election; and to elect auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. A. C. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors, presided. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Mr. Gostling was re-elected a member of committee. On the motion of Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, seconded by Mr. Pramjee Lilladhur, Messrs. Lidbetter and Young were appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 250 per annum. The proceedings then terminated.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.—A correspondent writes:—With reference to the report of the meeting of the Dussa Parwad Bania's caste, which appeared in your yesterday's issue, one point remained to be mentioned is, that not only the subscription list was started for the ensuing Congress, but a resolution was passed at the meeting that each and every male member of the caste should at every annual holi dinner party subscribe at least one rupee for the National Congress purposes, and the same to be recovered as laga (tax). The example set by the above caste will be followed by the other castes in Bombay, and a move will be made amongst themselves to explain to their caste brethren the aims and objects of the National Congress and to raise funds for its support.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of September, 1888:—

		Rs. 10) Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special Line Up			1	A843368
Lavender Down			½	B6315
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Special Line Up			2	019659
Lavender Line Down			,,	114438
Green Line Up			,,	209977
Yellow Line Down			,,	270186
	Up		1½	270 70
Special Line Down			,,	310037
Yellow Line	,,		,,	321032
Red Line	Up		1	796761
Brown Line	,,		,,	882741
,,	,,		,,	883110
,,	Down		,,	A1901932
,,	,,		,,	A1901944
Green Line	,,		,,	A897732
,,	,,		½	237937
Special Line	Up		,,	495338

A MURDEROUS SEEDEES—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton convicted Langoo Nassib, a Seedee coal-trimmer on board the Assam, on a charge of attempting to cause grievous hurt to the chief officer of that ship. It appeared that when the Assam was in harbour on the 11th September, the accused absented himself from work for a couple of days, and then was brought on board on the afternoon of the day the ship was leaving with the English mail. He was somewhat intoxicated, and refused to work when told to turn to by the chief officer, and then attempted to strike him. In self-defence he knocked the Seedee down, when he got up, ran to the galley, and picking up a carving knife, rushed at him Before he could do any harm he was held down by the serang, and the knife taken from him. The police were then signalled for, and the accused was taken in custody. As the Assam had to leave Bombay the same day, and as the chief officer could not attend to prosecute the Seedee, he was admitted to bail by the magistrate, before whom he was charged the following day, and the case was remanded till yesterday. In defence the accused said he was drunk at the time, and did not know what he had done. The magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

OBITUARY.—We are extremely sorry to announce the death of Mr. Mahadeo Moreshwar Kunte, B. A., Head Master of the Poona Government High School, which melancholy event occurred at his house on Monday evening, at 6 o'clock. The deceased gentleman's remains were taken to the cremation Ghaut on the banks of the Mulla Mutha immediately after death. A large circle of friends, pupils, and students accompanied his remains. Mr. Kunte was one of the most enlightened citizens of Poona, and a leading member of the native community. He was very popular, and justly esteemed by all who knew him. He has left behind him a wife and five children to mourn his irreparable loss.—*Deccan Herald.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, presiding at a sitting of the court yesterday, disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE COWASJEE COOKERJEE.

Mr. Jardine produced a medical certificate from Surgeon-Major Moriarty, and applied for a postponement of the examination of the insolvent till the first Wednesday in December next.

Mr. Inverarity, for the Official Assignee, did not oppose the application for a postponement, but asked that the examination should be fixed for the 28th November.

His lordship granted a postponement till the 28th November.

RE AHMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE, RAMJEEDAS NARAYEN.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

REMAHADORAO MOROBA.

Mr. Mankar, who appeared for the insolvent, applied for his discharge, which was granted.

A FRAUDULENT INSOLVENT.

RE MOOSA ABDOOL LATIFF ARAB.

THE judge said he was about to deliver judgment in the case of this insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to several lakhs of rupees. During the hearing of the case, Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the insolvent; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Mistree, an opposing creditor. By direction of his lordship, the insolvent's name was called out, but there was no response. The learned judge asked Mr. Starling if he knew what had become of his client, and on his answering in the negative, his lordship directed a Sheriff's officer to arrest the insolvent and bring him into court.

His lordship then delivered judgment in the case. The petition was filed on the 28th July, 1886, and the schedule in the following month. The hearing commenced on the 4th July, 1888, when the discharge was opposed by two creditors, namely, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Mistree, an admitted judgment creditor, for Rs. 65,677-10-5, and an admitted creditor for Rs. 1,750; and Jassan bin Mahomed, who was an admitted creditor, for Rs. 37,700. There were no less than fourteen grounds of opposition filed by the first-named creditor. The schedule showed 49 creditors, whose claims aggregated Rs. 3,26,687-2-0. The good assets were put down at Rs. 4,67,282-2-6, and the doubtful assets at Rs. 25,000. The hearing, commencing on the 4th July, was continued for six days, and terminated on the 28th July last, when the court took time to consider its decision. In his lordship's opinion, the insolvent was not entitled to his discharge at present. The first consideration was the alleged concealment of property which the insolvent owned in a place called Sutamya, near Bussorah, which was stated to be worth Rs. 50,000, and of other properties at or near Bussorah. The schedule and general balance sheet commenced with the month of November, 1882, and they ought to comprise all the transactions that took place between that period and the time of the filing of their petition. The insolvent was in partnership with his brother Shaik bin Abdool Lutiff, formerly a wealthy pearl merchant of Bombay, who died of cholera in May, 1884. Looking at the schedule, his lordship was struck by the numerous claims the insolvent had against persons, whose debts, he alleged, were contracted between 1834 and 1836. But many of these debts were really contracted long before that time, and they ought not to appear in the manner shown in the schedule. The insolvent stated that, when his brother died, the firm was in a solvent condition and in good credit, but the court could not accept that statement as correct. The insolvent, although of the mature age of 42 years, stated that his brother was the real manager of the business; and that he looked upon his brother rather in the light of a father than that of a partner. He professed the most profound ignorance of all the transactions that occurred in the course of the firm's business. His lordship was of opinion that the insolvent had considerably underrated the amount of knowledge he possessed in respect to these transactions. At all events, from the date of his brother's death, the insolvent was solely accountable for the transactions that took place. His lordship remarked it was clearly established that the insolvent had fraudulently concealed from his creditors the valuable property at or near Bussorah. In May, 1886, the petitioning creditor filed a suit against insolvent in the High Court to recover the amount due to him. It was seen from the evidence of one Sulleman, a reliable witness in that case, that the insolvent entrusted him with certain instructions regarding the property at Sutamya. The insolvent's case was that neither he nor his brother had any interest in this property, but that they only acted as agents for their uncle in Arabia. Now, it was not credible that persons resident in Arabia, near to where this property was situated, would entrust the management of it, to persons resident in Bombay. Sulleman stated that, before he left for Bussorah, the insolvent asked him to have this property registered in his (insolvent's) name, and further to enter into some fraudulent mortgage which, however, Sulleman declined to do. From a letter written by the insolvent to Salleman on the 7th June, 1886, it appeared that this mortgage was proposed as a means of defrauding Pestonjee Mistree. Insolvent alleged that he had written this letter by the direction of Mr. Rustomjee Setna, the managing clerk of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, but Mr. Rustomjee repudiated having done so; and the court could not believe that a managing clerk of his standing and reputation would take part in so manifest an attempt to practise fraud on Pestonjee. Looking at the various circumstances and the suppression of the books and the press copy letters, the court could entertain no doubt that the valuable property at Sutamya and other properties at Bussorah were in the possession of the insolvent at the time when he filed his petition, and that he fraudulently concealed them with the intention of keeping them for himself, by which act he had brought himself within section 50 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. The next point the court had to consider was the fraudulent concealment of the original power of Attorney, dated 28th May, 1886, which insolvent gave to his agent Sulleman for the purpose of getting his property at Sutamya transferred to somebody else. This was clearly proved by the evidence. Then came the concealment of eighteen press copy letter books, which were necessary to elucidate some of the matters under investigation. It was quite clear that these books were fraudulently concealed by the insolvent, because he feared they would be produced in evidence against him. The schedule contained numerous entries which, in his lordship's opinion, the insolvent must have known to be absolutely false. For instance, there was the case of Hurrivalabdas Gulliandas, who was entered as a debtor for one lakh of rupees. From the evidence it was evident that no money was due by that firm to the insolvent, but that on the contrary, a considerable sum was due to the firm by the insolvent. It was clear that insolvent was perfectly well aware of this, and the sum of the alleged claim of the insolvent would, therefore, be struck out of the good assets. The same remark applied to the claim against Essa bin Khuliffa for Rs. 1,17,000. These two cases were sufficient to show how unreliable the list of the good assets was. His lordship referred to the case of Manockjee Shapurjee Kaka, who was convicted by Mr. Justice Tucker under section 50 of the Act, and the further hearing of whose petition was postponed until he had served the term of his imprisonment. The insolvent had brought himself within section 50, and he was, therefore, sentenced to one year's imprisonment on the charges proved against him as abovementioned; and with regard to the remaining charges against him, it was ordered that the hearing be postponed without protection for two years from the present date. The costs of the creditors were to be paid out of the moneys belonging to the insolvent, at present in the hands of the Official Assignee.

MEN have been saddled with stray babies in railway carriages, in omnibuses, under all manner of terrible circumstances; but the most awful predicament a man was ever in must have been that of an American recently bathing at South Beach, who was the cynosure of all eyes in his splendid blue and scarlet bathing suit. Presently, as he posed like a merman on the briny brink, a fashionably dressed woman advanced and begged him to give her baby a dip. The young man complied, the two-year-old splashed and kicked, and when the dip was done, and the dipper waded back to shore, the young mother had disappeared, and the young man was left alone in his splendour with a baby nobody owned, or would relieve him of.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a smoothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, Tranchee and Co., Bombay.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION.

THE usual meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, when Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presided. There were present Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Major Selby, the Hon. Mr. Sayani, Messrs. M. N. Banaji, Javerilal U. Yajnik, R. N. Khote, N. B. Jeejeebhoy, and Dr. Cowasjee.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S REVIEW OF THE COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Standing Committee considered in detail its review of the administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1887-88.

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

In dealing with para. 19, which contained the following words, "the report of the auditors is as usual carefully prepared and contains a mass of statistical information," Major Selby remarked that he wished to draw the attention of the Standing Committee to the fact that in his speech at the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Naylor was reported in the *Government Gazette* to have stated that he was informed by Mr. Ollivant that the auditors of the Municipality were not experts. He wished to know if Mr. Ollivant had ever made such a statement to the Committee or to the Corporation. It was on the record of the Legislative Council, and Major Selby desired to know if they should allow such a statement made to a gentleman, entirely unconnected with the Municipality by another gentleman connected with the Municipality, to go by unchallenged. The Committee should state if it approved of the work of the auditors.

Dr. Cowasjee said that, as far as he recollected, no such statement had been made.

The chairman observed that the Municipal auditors were experts, and he knew that one of them Mr. Moos, had accounts submitted to him from the High Court several times for examination.

Mr. Barrow added that Mr. Moos was also an administrator of the Povai estate.

After some discussion it was decided that the paragraph itself showed that they recorded their approval of the work of the auditors.

The Committee then adjourned, having been engaged the whole afternoon with the discussion on the review.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE OF A ZENANA MISSION LADY:—A correspondent writes:—Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Ben Lomond, South Coorg, was married on Monday, at St. Andrews, to Miss Frances Bearas, a lady who has but lately come out to India, to join the Zenana Mission in the Godavery district. The bride was given away, in the absence of any relatives, by one of the oldest friends of the bridegroom, the Italian nobleman, who is so familiarly known amongst us as "the old Marquis;" and Mr. Alexander Hamilton, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as bestman. The Kirk was full with the many guests invited to witness the celebration of the nuptial service, which was throughout choral. After the wedding, the guests were entertained sumptuously by Mr. and Mrs. Peebles, at their residence on the High Ground Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hamilton have gone to Nundy, to spend their honeymoon. The bride's presents were numerous, and some of them exceptionally tasteful and valuable. The bridal dress was simply perfect and a rare work of art, from one of the best dress makers of Paris.—*Post.*

TINNED FOODS FOR INFANTS.

It is not the most difficult matter in the world to find a food that will seem to agree with a healthy child, but when the infant is ailing the case is altogether change. We speak of those only artificially fed, postponing for the time being those nourished with breast-milk. It may be laid down as a cardinal rule never to be forgotten that "bread, biscuit-powder, baked flour, rusks, and a variety of biscuits and preparations sold at different establishments must be looked upon as foreign to the diet of infants of tender age." (Pavy.) Breast-milk is the only natural thing for infants, but the cases when artificial feeding has to be resorted to have become so numerous, and the difficulties in the pathway so great, that a great number of so called "infant foods" have been manufactured.

An examination and analysis of all these foods reveals the fact that they may be classed under three heads, viz:—

1 Farinaceous foods. (*a*) Wheat previously prepared by baking; (*b*) mixtures of various cereals.

2 Liebig's foods.

3 Milk food (including condensed and preserved.)

Under the first head appear foods which contain from 77.96 per cent. to 77·76 per cent. of starch. These are the estimates and work of Prof. Albert Leeds, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.

Under the second heading are foods which contain about 11 per cent. of starch. In these "the percentage of fat is extremely low; that of grape sugar very high." Speaking of a well known "infant's food," Mr. Leeds says:—"Whilst claiming to be prepared in accordance with Liebig's principles, it actually contravenes them. It is certainly not to the 36·36 per cent. of starch that it owes this power," continues Prof. Leeds, "nor to the 9·63 per cent. of the albumenoids of wheat and barley. In fact, the large proportion of albumenoids shows how much less of wheat and barley has actually been employed than should have been in order to obtain a genuine Liebig's food."

Under the third heading come the advertised "milk foods." "All of these foods consist of cereals, specially prepared in combination with milk. They all gave the starch and dextrine reaction with iodine." (Leeds.)

The condensed milks are largely open to the objection that they are prepared and preserved with cane-sugar. In milk canned by Appert's method there would be "grape-sugar derived by a process of torrefaction from the meal." Milk-sugar is that found naturally in milk. The greatest difficulty attendant upon the administration of condensed milk is that infants do well on it for a time, and then, all of a sudden, appear with rickets. This fact is certified to by careful observers, and shows that condensed milk affords an infant "an insufficient supply of proper food." Rickets may be produced artificially at will. M. Jules Guerin "took a number of puppies in equal condition, and having let them suckle for a time, he weaned suddenly half the lot, and fed them on raw meat—a diet which at first sight would seem be most suitable for carnivorous animals. Nevertheless, after a short time those who continued to take the mother's milk had grown strong and hearty, whilst those who had been weaned on an apparently more substantial diet pined and were taken with vomitting; then their limbs bent, and at the end of four or five months the poor little beasts showed all the symptoms of confirmed rickets." (Chambers.) It is clear here that disordered nutrition brought on by improper food, was the cause of all the trouble.

Then, again, the great heat used to prepare condensed milk is bad. What Dr. Chambers in his valuable manual of "Diet in Health and Disease" writes of "tinned meat" seems equally applicable to many "tinned milk's." It is, "Tinned meat cannot make any claim to a recommendation except on economical grounds. . . The injury from the excess of temperature is unavoidable."

Coming to plain, fresh cows' milk, we cannot do better than again quote from Prof Leeds. He says:—"The perfect solution of the present problem is to be found in the modification of cows' milk by chemical processes, so as to make it physiologically equivalent to human milk." Such a modification may be brought about by Zymine Peptonising Powders (Fairchild)—"Health," London.

A CURIOUS and fatal accident happened recently at Marseilles. Thirty ostriches which had arrived from Algeria were being placed in the train for Paris where they are to be exhibited in the *Jardin d'Acclimatation*, when a man endeavoured to pluck some feathers out of one of the "birds of the desert." He immediately received a kick from the ostrich, which killed him on the spot.

Le Courrier de la Meuse announces that the Royal Powder Factory of Weteren are now engaged in the manufacture of a new species of powder, which is in all respects equal to that fabricated under the name of "*poudre Lebel.*" The name given to this explosive is that of "*papier-poudre,*" or "paper-powder," and its ballistic force is far superior to any of the ordinary qualities of gunpowder used in Belgium, one charge of 2½ grammes being sufficient to send a bullet 600 metres at point-blank range This "paper-powder" possesses the additional advantages of not fouling the barrel, while it produces scarcely any smoke, and causes a very slight recoil. The question of its adoption for the Line regiments is now under consideration, and there is every reason to believe that the Belgian military authorities will decide in its favour.

SOMETHING ABOUT CHAMPAGNE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, who recently spent a couple of days in the Champagne country, writes the following account of what he saw and heard:—

When wine in general, and sparkling wine in particular, is spoken of as an article of manufacture the idea conveyed may be quite true or quite false. Those who imagine that wine sold by any fairly honest wine merchant is a manufacture of potato spirit, sugar, water, with a little flavouring and colouring matter, and perhaps an admixture of cider or perry, gooseberry or currant juice, with or without some small addition of the juice of the grape, and a charge of carbolic acid gas if the wine is to sparkle, are altogether wrong. In this sense wine is not a manufacture but a natural product. It is, whether still or sparkling, the fermented and preserved juice of the grape and of nothing else. There is no addition of water, nor sugar, nor of spirit, except in the strong wines, where the percentage is above 23 per cent. of proof spirit. In clarets, burgundies, hocks, champagnes, and other sparkling wines the rule is that there is no addition of spirit, and the exceptions are few and unimportant. In no sparkling wine is there any charging with carbonic acid, as in the case of seltzer and other manufactured table waters. The whole of the gas is the product of the process of fermentation after bottling, the sugar of the grape juice being gradually converted into carbonic acid gas. In all the different establishments in the Champagne district the process is the same. In September or October, when the grapes are ripe, they are gathered and brought to the different cellars. The chief proprietors have vineyards of their own, all have their own wine presses, but some buy grape juice from the presses of small proprietors. They all crush the grapes and treat the juice in their own cellars. The choice of grapes from different districts and the mixture of juice of different quality, requires much knowledge and experience. The juice is first allowed to ferment in the barrels, and afterwards in the tuns, called *cuves*, from which it is bottled In May the bottling of the last year's juice is being carried on in full activity. It usually takes about two months to complete the bottling of the last year's vintage. The first fermentation of the grape juice is complete, or nearly so, in May, and the fluid is clear and pleasant. It runs from the *cuve* by a simple arrangement of tubes into the bottles, and the corks are inserted immediately, fastened by an iron clip (*agrafe*), and the full bottles are stacked along the sides of the vast cellars or tunnels out out of the solid chalk at a depth of 50ft. to 100ft. or more below the surface. Here they remain for two years before *recorking*, or, as it is called, "disgorging." As the secondary fermentation in the bottles goes on, a considerable sediment forms. This would adhere to the sides of the bottles, like a crust, if it were not repeatedly shaken down towards the cork; and nearly two years of rest, cork downwards, and daily turning for about two months, are required for every bottle of champagne (whether pint, quart, or magnum) before all the deposit has collected upon the cork. Then comes the difficult art of "disgorging," letting the first cork and the deposit fly out without much loss of clear wine, filling up the bottle with similar wine, or adding a certain proportion of syrup according to the taste of the consumer. Then recorking with a new cork and fastening by string or wire or both follow, when the bottles are ready for labelling, packing, and shipment. The added syrup is a clarified solution of sugarcandy with a little brandy. When the bottles are filled up with wine only, the champagne is said to be *brut*, and sold as such. When 1 to 3 per cent of syrup is added it is called extra dry, very dry, or dry. A great deal of the wine in common use contains from 5 to 10 per cent of syrup, and some of the sweet wine consumed in France and sent to Russia and America has 15 per cent or even more of the syrup, of which about one-third is dry sugar. Of course, the *brut* wine contains a little grape sugar. The natural product of the grape juice—and the amount varies in different years and in the different vineyards and different varieties and ripeness of grapes—but the dry wines, to which 3 per cent of syrup has been added, only contain the addition of 1 per cent of sugar, not so much in a pint bottle as one commonly puts into a cup of tea or coffee.

The quantity of wine shipped or sent off from Rheims and Epernay is almost incredible. We hear a great deal of nonsense on this point. We are gravely told that more champagne is drunk in Russia alone than all the vineyards in France put together could supply—the fact being that it is very difficult to smuggle champagne into Russia, that every bottle pays a duty of 4*l.* to the Russian Government, and so the precise number of bottles imported is known, and the quantity is a mere fraction of what is sent from the district. England and America are much larger consumers than Russia, the home consumption in France is large, and so is the export to Germany, Italy, India, and the colonies. But the supply is equal to even larger demand. The average export from one house alone at Rheims, and of high-class wines alone, averages 2,000,000 bottles. No other house may have quite so large a business as this, but there are many other well-known houses where the exports are very large, and it is a matter not of guesswork, but of careful calculation founded upon official returns and the collection of revenue, upon the manufacture of bottles, the supply of corks, railway returns, and similar facts by which a tolerably close approximation to the truth may be ascertained, when it is believed that at least 20,000,000 bottles are now exported or are sent from the Champagne district for home consumption every year. The quantity has fully doubled in the last 30 years, or from 10,472,049 bottles in 1 58-9 to 20,344,324 bottles in 1887-8; the exports having been 17,257,684, and the home consumption 3,076,639. These are the statistics furnished by the Rheims Chamber of Commerce.

When the visitor walks around one of the vineyards which cover the slopes of the hills along the banks of the Marne, and is told that the land varies in value from £500 up to £1,200 an acre, that the expenses of manuring and cultivation on yearly average amount to from £35 to £45 sterling, that in some years the crops are scanty or poor, that only about once in five years is the crop full and fine, and then when one reflects upon the cost of borrowing out the cellars from the solid chalk, and of the expenses in the wine pressing, of cost of the casks and vats, of the bottles, cork and wire, of the labour in the bottling and disgorging, of the loss of interest on capital while the wine is maturing, of the loss by bursting of bottles, one wonders not that good champagne, after paying duty and carriage to England, should cost 10*s.* or 12*s.* a bottle, but that it should leave a profit to the producer even at that price. And when it is known that a really good pure wine—not of a choice or fanciful vintage and of the brand of a well known or first-class house, but a real genuine, wholesome pleasant wine—can be supplied at a profit from Epernay, and bought in London for half-a-crown a bottle, even now that the additional five shillings a dozen is paid upon imported champagnes, one is lost in astonishment as to how it can be done. Some people say it cannot be done, that such cheap stuff must be a sort of gingerbeer or zoedone. But a visit to the Champagne district dispels the doubt. Certain vintages have a high reputation and an inordinate value. It may require an expert to distinguish a wine of 1874 or 1880 from other years about the same time, but the slight difference the expert does detect makes all the difference in selling price. A wine of 1882 will to most people seem very like one of 1883, but the selling price is much less. So a wine of '83 which few can distinguish from '84 is sold at less than half the price. It is equally wholesome, equally cheering; some people may prefer it; but it is not the fashion and is cheap; and it is a curious fact that the wine of 1884, now regarded as the great vintage of the day, was bought for considerably less than 1883 wine, this '83 wine being now much the cheaper of the two. Then grapes from certain vineyards have a high character and command a high price. Others almost as good are much cheaper. I visited one large establishment where the main object is to produce large quantities of pure, good wine at the cheapest possible rate. I could detect very little difference in the arrangements from those of the higher class and price, and I have scarcely a doubt that the difference between one of the finest wines of one of the finest vintages, say, of 1874 or 1883, which can only be bought in London at 15*s.* or £1 a bottle, and one of this which may be had of many wine merchants at half-a-crown a bottle, is, I will not exactly say a difference which can only be recognised by a connoisseur, but a difference out of all proportion to the market value. Both wines are equally genuine juice of the grape, fermented and preserved in the same manner, almost equally pleasant as beverages; but the one has a certain *gout* which the other has not, and which the rich man is willing to pay for. Let him do so by all means; but let the man who is not so rich, or whose taste is not so highly educated, have his glass of champagne and enjoy it at a moderate price. How far he may be interfered with by the new duty of 5*s.* a dozen is an open question. A man who pays 10*s.* or 15*s.* for his bottle will not feel an additional six-pence. But whether another man who pays 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* for his bottle will grumble at another sixpence is scarcely doubtful, and it is what the lawyers call "arguable" if the hundred thousand pounds additional revenue is worth all the unpopularity its exaction is sure to create both at home and in France.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain G W L Davies, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Hall line steamer Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain G Pearce, cleared out for Liverpool yesterday afternoon, laden with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E De Negri, for China, sailed last evening, with a general cargo and Mr Attang, a cabin passenger.

THE B I S N steamer Coconada, Captain H A Blake, cleared last evening for Marmagoa, and adjacent ports, with a general cargo and one cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain J Stewart, from Calcutta and coast ports, arrived in port yesterday with a general cargo, and Captain Coleridge, and Mr H Celand, as cabin, and eleven deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P and O steamer Deccan, 2,023 tons, Captain P W Case, sailed last evening for Colombo and Hongkong, with the China and Australian Mails and the following passengers:—Miss Kilson, Sergeant and Mrs Hughes, and a Private, for Sydney; Mr W Bradley, Mr W O'Sullivan, Major Howden and five Canners for Melbourne; Mr and Mrs Abraham, infant and three natives, and Messrs J J Erani and Rahemu, for Shanghai; Captain F du Vicar, Mr and Mrs Leonard, and Messrs W Cassumbhai, W Najuck, K Edalji, C Cookerji, and D Dadabhai, for Hongkong; and Messrs J Thompson, C Cowasji, H Dadabhai, C Muncherji, J Dadisett, R Pestonji, C McCarthy, and R M Andree, for Colombo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Berths.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Shannon ...	2162	E. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Clan Munro	436	C. Jones	G	F. Muir & Co
,, La Bourdonnais	1278	P. Sibilet	O	Messageries Maritimes & Co.
,, Chicago	1750	W. Morgan	P	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Kirby Hall	1759	J. D. Pearce	1	R. Bates & Co.
,, Deccan	2023	P. W. Case	3	P. & O. Co.
,, Bermida	1139	E. De Negri	5	F. Bonzoni.
,, Elektra	2135	P. Morse	7	A. H. Lloyd & N. Co.
,, Manilla	2583	C. Cruciani	8	F. Bonzoni.
,, Mecca	930	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Virginia	1515	L. Anderson	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Asia (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, Sept. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Chicago (s)	Morgan	Hull
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Deccan (s)	Case	China & Australia.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Pearce	Liverpool.
	Athabasca (s)	Davies	Calcutta.
	Bermida (s)	De Negri	China.
	Coconada (s)	Blake	Marmagoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
5	Loch Etive s	St phen	Colombo. Sept. 29
6	Brackenbrae s	Stewart	Batoum. Sept. 8.
	Hoogkoe s	Downer	Pondicherry, Sept. 21

DEPARTURE.

October 5.—Steamer Kapurthala.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
8	Goorkha s		London.
	Hoogly s		Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.		
6	Patna s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s,—921 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 860 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 125 cwts cloves, V Poonja and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s,—4 cases woollen piecegoods, J Hoosenbhai.
Shannon s,—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Clan Monroe s,—54 cwts gum, A Khimji; 90 cwts gum, and 20 cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhai; 3,888 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir Co: 125 cwts cloves, V Poonja and Co; 103 cwts cloves, Bayts, Craige and Co; 340 cwts cloves, T Godhoo; 13 bales hides, R Allarakia.

FOR HULL.

Kt of St. John r,—9,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, K Nizoo and Co; 1,939 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Methley Hall s,—330 bales cotton E. Spinner Co; 24 cwts gum, F Hurst; 538 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrani s—650 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—550 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Elektra s—525 cwts raisins, H A Vaidina; 25 bales twist, Lang, Moir and Co; 150 bales twist, D Sassoon and; 95 cwts raisins, &c., H E Ellias and Co.
Deccan s—35 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, J Peerbhai and Co; 29 chests opium, S J David and Co; 25 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.
Bormida s—24 chests opium, K Joovarmull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—18 chests opium S Abraham; 34 chests opium, E J Abbraham; 61 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 4 chests opium, D Dwarkabux; 1 chest opium, H Ramgopal; 111 chests opium, 250 bales twist. D Sassoon and Co.
Bormida s—4 chests opium, T Soosamull.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th October, 1888.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·795
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	75·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A meeting of the Corporation will be held THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 3 p.m.

COME and SEE our amalgamated Stock in Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Plateduare, Glasswares, Crockery, Stationery, Plush Bags, Albums, Photo Frames, &c., &c. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

STABLES, TO LET, with immediate possession, in Military Square, Fort, near the Share Brokers' Market.—Apply on the spot.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENT as MANAGING CLERK to a Solicitor by a person possessing good legal knowledge and experience, and can influence business.—Apply "M.," this office.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, for Daily Bazaar Supplies and Overland Provisions.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD., for English Kitcheners, Ranges and Cooking Stoves, of all sizes and Designs.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD., for Household Sundries, Enamelled Ware, Steel Trunks, Rug Straps, &c., &c.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD., for Pilsener Beer, Special Brand, Bass' Beer, Rs. 4-12 for qts. and Rs. 3 pts.

WANTED, a SALESMAN, with a thorough knowledge of the yarn and metal bazaars.—Apply "W. W.," care of this paper.

REQUIRED First TEACHER for La Martiniere Girls' School, Lucknow, must be certificated and competent to prepare pupils for Government High School Final Examination. A lady from England would find a comfortable home. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100.—Appl. to LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost. Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE, & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

DOCTOR PAOLO MERLO has removed from No. 43, Hornby Row, to No. 17, Tamarind Lane, close to the Cathedral.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

GLEN GRANT WHISKY.—Direct from the Distillers at Rothes. N. B.—Sole Agents for Bombay, PHIPSON and Co.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Italian Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—At PEARCE'S, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowan's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside boarders, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Delhi Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SEWING MACHINES.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 annas.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.—Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 59, Meadows Street.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

BRACES AND TIES.—An immense selection of every make from Re. 1-8; also a large line in Washing Pin Scarfs, em roidered, silk spots, Horse Shoes, &c. half dozen for Rs. 4.—SADIRAM, TILE & Co.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, Old POLITICAL ORDIAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2. Postage, 4 annas

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. FAY-ARTS Milliner and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 5 per Suit. Black Rubber, Rs. 14; Net Cash.—JOOMA MAHOMED & Co., 10, Meadow Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-5; postage, 1 anna 1.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers complete. Steam or hand for particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES by Liffo'd (Rapid and Ordinary) Edwards (Xl. and Isochromatic) Wratten and Wainwright's (Instantaneous) Paget's (3) and 40 times), all sizes. Send for latest complete catalogue to
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds two world's records.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

TRANSPARENT GLASS TILES for light, &c., of same shape and size as our French Tiles, can be hung on battens the same way as tiles, and so easily fitted side by side with them. Quite adapted for photographic studios.—SORABSHAH & Co., 109, Medow Street, Fort.

OUR CHOTA HAZRI MIX, at Re. 1-2 per lb., is an admixture of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Souchong, with a certain percentage of Green Tea. Those who appreciate a brisk and refreshing cup of tea in the early morning will find exactly what they want in this favourite Mix.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
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Opposite to P. W. Department.

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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

NOTES
ON
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PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget;
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
10

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY,
(In Liquidation).

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1888, at 3 p.m., the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, saw mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.

The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lakhs). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, October 11, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c—
2 cases white and colored border handkerchiefs.
5 bales grey shirtings
4 cases colored Lady's cloth.
1 case black Doe skin.
8 bales colored broad cloth.
2 „ black union cloth.
2 cases twilled zenze flannel.
8 „ colored all pacs.
On account of the concerned.
12 cases wire wove roofing substitute for glass,
1 case varnish for the above.
On account of the concerned—6 chests damaged tea.

AUCTION SALE OF MOULMEIN PLANKS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mamon Hajee Abdool Ghanee Suliman—About 130 first class Moulmein planks about 8 tons.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazar the undermentioned shares on account and at the risk of Sa Lalljee Vusunjee and by order of Sa Jumnadass Lullcoobhoy.
16 Shares The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.
4 Shares The Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES AND MATERIALS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., in the G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Workshop, Victoria Terminus, Sewre Bunder, a quantity of surplus stores and materials, consisting of teak rafters, jungle boards, bamboos, [illegible] and cast iron glass, [illegible] Furniture, [illegible] and sundry [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 10.

CONSOLS recovered ⅛ per cent. of their late drop yesterday, and are quoted at 97⅞. Bar Silver is still called 43d. per oz., both by Reuter and by private telegrams; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher yesterday for Fours, and ⅛ per cent. for 4½ per cents. at £67½ and £71⅛, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan had further advanced ¼ per cent., say, to 105. In Paris 3 per cent. Rentes were ⅛ per cent. lower at 83½; and Exchange on London was rather higher, at Francs 25·42. About £175,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England; and the market rate of Discount on short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper had declined ¼ per cent., making it one per cent. lower than the Bank rate at 4 per cent. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India was still 1s. 4 3-16d. per rupee yesterday.

There was an easier feeling in the Wheat Market, and rates gave way a little. Hard Red and Club No. 2 are quoted 3d. per quarter lower to arrive *via* the Canal; but Club No. 1 shows no change. Spot Soft White in Liverpool were 3d. and 1d. per cental cheaper, respectively, for No. 1 and No. 2 qualities. In Mincing Lane, Oilseeds continued firm in tone, and Calcutta Linseed was 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher to arrive; but Rapeseed and Poppyseed were unaltered in value. Coffee was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in both the descriptions quoted.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, the day's sales having reached only 8,000 bales, including 700 Surats; but neither in spot prices nor in American Arrivals have we any change in rates to report. The day's Imports amounted to 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market had become flat; but the quotations wired show no change in prices.

A further drop of 3-16, making a decline of ⅜ cent in the price of ready Cotton since Saturday, and bringing the quotation down to 9⅞ cents, took place in New York yesterday, but January Futures were 5 points higher than on Monday, at 9·62 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S Ports—the heaviest, so far, this season, and an excess, for the first time, of last year's—were 52,000 bales; and the total figures from the beginning of the new season now compare as follows with the previous two years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	52,000	50,000	45,000
Three days' do ...	138,000	152,000	122,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	634,000	1,056,000	707,000

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank has raised its rates of Interest and Discount to-day by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 7 per cent. per annum. This change being made to-day, with the usual Board Meeting, so near as to-morrow, may be taken as indicating some urgency for a step which, indeed, can hardly be called a surprise in financial circles. The large contraction in the Bank's Cash Balance disclosed by the two last weekly statements, and which the advance in the rates had proved ineffectual to check, was believed to continue, while money in the open market was hardening daily, so that it may well have become advisable to adopt stringent measures to stem the current of money flowing from the Bank at a time when such precautions are not ordinarily needed.

COTTON has been a quiet market. The purchases of ready stuff have been confined to a few lots of old Bengal, at Rs. 195; and stapled Oomras, say, Barsee, at Rs. 212, and Nuggur, at Rs. 207-9, about 500 bales in all having been placed. We have heard of nothing further doing in contracts for New Bengals, but Rs. 175, Rs. 185, and Rs. 195 are still quoted for the three current grades, respectively. There have been sellers of "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 237, and native buyers at half a rupee less; and buyers, of the same class, of Bhownagar, for May, at Rs. 208½; but sellers want more in view of the poor prospects for the crop of that growth, though it is reported that Europeans contracted to sell it, yesterday, at Rs. 208 per candy.

WHEAT.—The strong feeling which we noticed yesterday has continued to-day, unchecked by the less encouraging advices from home above reported, and a large business is again reported. In prices an advance of one anna per cwt. has taken place in Pessy and Delhi, which we now quote at:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent..	Rs. 5 8 0	per cwt
„ „ „	„ 5 7 0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 5 2 6	„
Red Delhi ...	„ 4 10 0 to Rs. 4 11 0	„

SEEDS.—The firmness of dealers, not to speak of the other adverse influences in Freight and Exchange, interferes with business for export, and few transactions have transpired to-day in any kind. Quotations, however, are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton ...	973 bales.
Wheat ...	12,926 cwt.
Linseed ...	3,464 „
Rapeseed ...	2,889 „
Gingelly ...	1,018 „
Poppyseed ...	713 „

FREIGHTS have been quiet but steady. The Clan Macdonald (s) has been chartered for London, for early November loading, at 27s. 6d. per ton. Business has been done for Dunkirk and Antwerp, this month's shipment, at 28s 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Yesterday's closing rates were quoted at opening this morning in a steady market, but the tone became firm when it was known that the Bank of Bombay had put up its rate to 7 per cent, and a fair amount of Bank remittance was done at 1s. 4 7-16 for Telegraphic for this year, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for next March-April transfer. A limited amount of 3 months' sight Mercantile paper was also placed at 1s. 4 11-16d. for this year, 1s 4 21-32d. for early next year, and 1s. 4⅝d. for late next season. The market closed a little uncertain, pending Councils, but steady, on the whole, at the following quotations:—

	Ready.	Forward. Per Rupee.
Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 4 7-16d. to 15-32d.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Telegraphic ..	1s. 4 7-16d.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 9-16d.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Credits do. ..	1s. 4 11-16d.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Francs do. ..	176¾	176¾

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a smart drop to-day. Fours opened at 99, all round, for Money and Account, and in presence of the advance in the Bank rate, quotations fell to 98 13-16 for cash, and 98⅝ for either settling day, which afterwards became 1-16 per cent. lower, and eventually the cash rate closed at 98 11-16, forward quotations being rather unsettled. The rate for 4½ per cents. has been put down to 104.

SHARES.—There has been considerably less passing to-day than was the case yesterday; but the movement in Mill Scrip has been in the same direction, tighter money having probably helped to bring forward sellers. We have to report a decline of Rs. 15 in Maneckji Petit Mill shares at Rs. 1,205; and to the same extent in Ripon at Rs. 1,050; City of Bombay Manufacturing, and Empress, have both declined Rs. 10 at Rs. 1,030 and Rs. 680, respectively; David are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 530; Framji Petit, at Rs. 605; Hindostan, at Rs. 765; Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 1,000; and Queen, at Rs. 1,125. As an exception, Imperial are quoted Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 610. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 1,030.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	400	all	13 per	870
Bank of Bengal ...	40,000	500	all	10 do	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	15,000	400	all	14 d	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank ...	17,500	4	2	6 d	120
Hong. and Shanghai ...					
Oriental ...	40,000			17½ d	410
National Bank ...		5			
India ...	97,72	2		5 p	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	200	5,00	1,0 0	Rs. 75	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 9	
Prince of Wales Fire ...	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 190	
Provident Co ...					

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	...	41·9	...	...	...
...	...	4000	...	...	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BARTER—October 1, at Ootacamund, the wife of T R Barter, of a daughter.
BEATY—October 1, at Lahore, the wife of Mr Frank Beaty, of twins, (boy and girl.)
FINCH—October 4, at Almora, the wife of Herbert Finch, of Mewaah, Shahjahanpur, of a daughter.
LESLIE-SMITH—October 6, the wife of S Leslie-Smith, of a son.
McGAVIN—October 5, the wife of J L McGavin, of a daughter.
MOORE-LANE—October 4, at Abbottabad, the wife of Lieut W Moore-Lane, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRASTER—KING—September 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev C A Gillmore, Chaplain, Shafto Longfield Craster, R E, son of Major-General G A Craster, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to Elizabeth Maude, eldest daughter of the late Charles King, Esq., Hampstead, London.

DEATHS.

LAMB—October 6, at Coonoor, William Lamb, I V S, Bombay Army—retired, aged 66.
KENNEDY—October 4, at Rungamuttee Factory, Western Dooars, William Brown, the dearly beloved infant son of John and Amy Kennedy, aged 3 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

THE Government of India have recently made inquiries concerning the management of institutions for the reception of lepers. One special subject of enquiry was the arrangements for the segregation of the sexes in leper asylums; the local Governments were asked also to state the numbers of patients in each institution, and to forward the rules prescribed for their management. The response to this invitation has been sufficiently instructive. The Surgeon-General's Department in Bombay has perhaps made a fuller return to the inquiry of the Supreme Government than any other respondent. Dr. Moore reported upon six institutions, the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Leper Ward, the Ahmedabad Kagda Peit Hospital, the Rutnageri Leper Asylum, the Allbless Leper Institution, the Byculla Dharmsala, and the Sawantwadi Leper Hospital. In only one of these—the Rutnageri Asylum—are there special rules, and these seem to have been passed only with a view to prevent patients absconding. At the J. J. Hospital male lepers, while kept strictly apart, are treated precisely as other patients, their clothing and bedding, however, being kept and washed separately. The Ahmedabad Hospital is outside the city walls, and is worked as a contagious diseases hospital would be. The Rutnageri Committee have had their chief difficulty in the tendency of the inmates to abscond. People come in at the beginning of the rains, and leave with the return of fair weather. The Rutnageri leper is a true outcast, sleeping *à la belle etoile* when the skies are propitious, and apparently preferring the freedom of the woods and the road side to the comfortable restraints of residence in a public institution. Rutnageri experience, indeed, illustrates one of the most frequent causes of difficulty in the management of leper institutions. Half their value is lost if they are not of benefit to the public as well as to their inmates, but the public derive no protection from them if the leper is free to come and go at will. The Rutnageri Committee tried to give effect to that principle by passing an order that lepers who had absconded should not be re-admitted. But the Superintendent reports that lepers came back and sought readmission on account of the disease becoming aggravated, and that they were frequently in such a condition that it would have been nothing short of cruelty to refuse them admission. Under these circumstances the resolution, for which good reason in theory might be adduced, has not been acted upon. Lepers cannot in practice be barred out of these institutions any more easly than they can be barred in. It is only in the Sawantwadi State where the rigorous method which is often advocated in the interests of the lepers themselves as well as of the public has been resorted to. There the leper found within the limits of the State is sent to the asylum, and the police look after those who abscond. It is believed that these rules drive some of the lepers to neighbouring British territory. As to the segregation of the sexes the regulations vary in the different institutions in this Presidency. At the Ahmedabad hospital it is not enforced; neither is it at the Byculla Dharmsala. There leper couples produce offspring bearing the hereditary taint, and healthy children are seen playing around the knees of mothers hideously defiled and deformed. At the Allbless Institution at Trombay males only are admitted; at the J. J. Hospital there is a male ward, and female lepers are lodged with other female incurables in a separate shed. In this way the advantage of segregation of the sexes seems to us to be rather too dearly bought. The Government of India have not asked for the opinion of "the other female incurables" upon an arrangement which herds them with these victims of loathsomeness. If it is remembered that the leper women in the J. J. Hospital are in an advanced state of disease, or they would not be there, there will seem to be something not far short of cruelty in this inconsiderate grouping of two classes of incurables. In the Madras Presidency there are three leper asylums, at Madras, Cochin and Trichinopoly; in all of them segregation of the sexes is strictly enforced. This rule is followed also in the asylum in Calcutta. At Lohardugga, an institution managed by the Gossner mission, perfect freedom in every respect is allowed, except with regard to the use of intoxicating liquors. The only other restriction that is noticed is that while patients who had been married before their admission into the Asylum are not segregated, no one is allowed to marry while an inmate of the institution. In the North-West Provinces there are three specially established leper asylums, at Agra, Almora, and Dehra Dun, besides twenty-five other places where they are received into alms houses in common with the general poor, without being subject to special rules. This is an unsatisfactory statement, for it shows how largely prevalent is the pattern of the Byculla Dharmsala, and it is somewhat surprising that the Government have no comment to make upon the facilities for the mingling of lepers with other sick and poor which such institutions provide. In the Punjab there are seven institutions for lepers, managed on very diverse principles. At Sialkot and at Jullandar the desirability of propagating a tainted race has so far impressed itself upon the authorities that in the one case we are told "many marriages have taken place in the asylum amongst the inmates," and in the others that "several lepers have married since they entered the asylum."

Thus it will be seen that there is nothing like a settled policy for the treatment of leprosy in India. Asylums for lepers seem to be distributed by chance, here and there, and with no relation to the population or to the presumed number of patients who need to be admitted to them. The census returns show that in 1881 there were over 180,000 lepers in British India: the estimates of non-official specialists, we believe, place the number at over 200,000. Whatever the actual number may be it is evident that the hospital and asylum provision for them, if not inadequate, is most unequally distributed. No one has alleged that the seven leper institutions in the Bombay Presidency are more than sufficient to meet the wants of the Presidency; the remark in the report of the J. J. Hospital that "every week some are refused from want of room in the male ward" would be an answer to any such suggestion. And yet Madras, with a population more than twice that of this Presidency, has only half as many leper asylums; while Bengal, with a larger population than that of the two other presidencies put together, has even fewer. In Bombay, too, the provision seems accidental. Ahmedabad happens to have a leper hospital, so have Rutnageri and Poona. But these apart the mofussil is unprovided for. The Government of India would have done well to remark in their Resolution upon the disregard of proportion in the distribution of institutions for lepers. The Resolution, unfortunately, is little more than a not very convincing attempt to demonstrate the impossibility of interfering with things as they are. It is admitted that only about one per cent. of the Indian lepers are relieved by existing institutions; it is shown that the majority of these latter are conducted in a happy go lucky fashion, some with rules and some without, and that what is forbidden in some places is freely permitted in others. But the conclusion of it all is that though the segregation of the sexes and the confinement for life of people affected with leprosy would stamp out the disease, such a measure would be repugnant to public opinion at the present time, but would be impracticable. This is not a little disappointing. The old doubts which lingered in the scientific mind as to the contagiousness of leprosy have by this time disappeared. If they had remained we should have been content to meet them, in a non-scientific but painfully convincing way, by this quotation from a letter recently received from Father Damian, the noble priest who is sacrificing his life for the leper colony at Molokai, in the Sandwich Islands: "The disease is now pretty well all over me, but so far only exteriorly, and my interior pains are greatly relieved. I contrive to be strong and robust though greatly disfigured." It is no small part of the service that this heroic man is rendering to humanity that the sacrifice he is making is a new demonstration of the contagiousness of leprosy. His life is not only a noble example but it is a warning against the looseness with which lepers in India are allowed to herd with the healthy, and to come and go as though they could by no chance be propagators of the loathsome disease of which they are the victims. We are not so sure as the Government seem to be that the segregation of these unhappy people would be repugnant to public opinion. Only the other day a coroner's inquest in Bombay upon a mill-hand, "boycotted" because of her disease, revealed the existence of a kind of public opinion pointing very plainly in the direction of a forcible withdrawal of lepers from the haunts of men. The Government, we believe, have been too hasty in assuming a prevalent reluctance to deal with the leper in the spirit of merciful severity which pervaded the Mosaic legislation on this subject. If they ask themselves what course is the best for the leper and for the community at large they will depart from the attitude of this resolution. We are at a loss to know, if the contagious character of leprosy be assumed, on what principle the segregation of the insane can be justified which would not warrant also the segregation of the leprous. The one measure and the other are necessary for social protection.

THE mosquito plague shows little sign of abatement, judging from the number of stinging communications on the subject which we continue to receive. A correspondent yesterday drew attention to some facts which deserve attention. In the first place the plague is not confined to Bombay, but extends to distances which cannot well be supplied from the great breeding ground of the Byculla Flats. Again the native town, which is low lying and contiguous to the Flats, is not visited by much greater numbers of mosquitoes than usual. No wail goes up from the Byculla Club, comparable to that which ascends from the ridges on either side of the island,—Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, and the parts adjacent. The swarms seem to have sought the higher ground. The fact that the plague has visited the Eastern and Western ridges simultaneously seems to show that the direction of the wind is not the only factor in deciding the line of flight of the recurring swarms. Some of our correspondents speak of the terror of the children, who suffer so much from the bites of the mosquitoes. The irritation and fright must be injurious to the health as well as to the comfort of the little sufferers. Dogs are also amongst the victims, their nocturnal protests sometimes making sleep precarious to those who have sought refuge within mosquito curtains. A correspondent speaks of the mosquitoes which are now troubling the repose of Bombay as being a new species. Unquestionably they are in their appearance and in their manner of attack different from the two or three kinds with which every one is familiar. The new comers are however scarcely more dissimilar from their forerunners than Germans from Frenchmen, or Russians from Turks. They can hardly be described or considered as different species. In the eye of science the mosquito is of the genus culex, and there is no specific difference between that dipterous insect and the English gnat. In popular opinion there is all the difference in the world between the mosquito and the gnat; but the same may be said of the two great branches of the Indo-European race which have been differentiated by the diversity of climate and of local conditions which may be expressed in the distance between India and England. In the English marshes the gnat abounds during seasons favourable to multiplication; in very hot summers his acrid sting becomes almost as intolerable as that of his congener. Like the mosquito of the tropics he is more inimical to strangers than to those to whom he is accustomed, and attacks them by preference. It may be of course that in both cases it is the victim that gets hardened to the accustomed torture, and feels it less acutely, but in this light; he always looks at the matter in some special manner ways holds that he is in some special manner obnoxious to the patriotism of the local mosquito, or gnat, whichever he may be called. The word mosquito is simply an adaptation of the Spanish mosquita—the "little fly" of the well known poem, which represents the villain. In countries useful spider as a England fish oil, freely used further north than over all exposed parts of the body, serves the purpose of the mosquito curtains of the tropics. In England civilization has provided no defence against the mosquito, which is in very truth enough in that country thinly disguising his identity under a more [illegible] designation which is deceptive. The myths of the mosquito being brought into London hotels in the portmanteaux of American travellers have been relegated to the region of fable by observers who have found the offending gnats breeding in the adjacent cisterns which keep up the supply—the wickedest of portmanteaux could not do that. The mosquito cannot plead in extenuation of his hostility to man that he is under compulsion of nature to penetrate the human cuticle and inject a corrosive fluid. He is a vegetarian, and mostly lives on the fresh juice of divers leaves. He inserts his proboscis into a succulent leaf and infuses an acid which makes the leaf bleed pure vegetable juice which he absorbs. It is by accident, or perhaps in pure devilment, that he attacks mankind. He is very dainty in his choice of the spot in which he inserts his complicated apparatus, for a miscalculation would deprive him wholly of it. That delicate mechanism is as ingenious and as little known to the general reader as the arrangements of the Lebel rifle. The proboscis which to the ordinary eye is one and indivisible, is really composed of seven separate implements, two of which hold fast the selected part of the skin, while two minute saws and a probe are driven in, and a force pump is employed to drink up the blood. No gland for the secretion of acrid matter has been detected, but the theory that the irritation is not caused by a poisonous infusion, but by the action of the two little saws, cannot be maintained in face of the experience of most people, that the irritation long survives even after the tranquil withdrawal of the instrument of torture. There is reason to believe that mosquitoes propagate disease by absorbing the blood of persons suffering from it, and then treacherously dying in water or milk or other liquid which may be drunk unawares when poisoned. In his death the mosquito is still formidable. This possibility of posthumous mischief applies more especially to parasitic disease, which may be very easily transferred by the demonical activity of the mosquito. A mosquito plague might very readily become a very real danger to health. It would not be at all a matter of indifference to any one to be lighted upon by half a dozen mosquitoes which had passed an afternoon in the Dharmsala at Byculla, where some hundreds of lepers find their miserable and only refuge.

WE share in the general regret of the native community of Poona at the death of Mr. Mahadev Moreshwar Kunte, Headmaster of the Poona High School, and elder brother of Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Grant Medical College. The Educational Department loses in him a most efficient and energetic High School master. He was somet hing more than a schoolmaster. He was a man of high literary attainments and scholarly habits. He edited the "Shaddarshana Chintanika"—a work on Hindu philosophy—in monthly parts with an English translation of the text. His prize essay on "Vicissitudes of Aryan Civilization" had earned for him great repute as a Sanskrit scholar. He also wrote a poem, called the "Rishi" or "Sheer," which was much admired at the time when it was published. His activities were not confined to philosophical or literary studies. He took much interest in the work of the local Municipality and was an active member of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. His activities besides took a practical turn. He founded a manufactory for matches in Poona. In connection with this work he had to surmount many practical difficulties; but he overcame them all. The factory is now, we are told, working successfully. Altogether, Mr. Kunte was a man of wide culture and great abilities, and it is quite natural that native society in Poona should deeply mourn his loss.

MR. HARKISONDAS NUROTUMDAS, so well known in Bombay for his anxiety to do good in an unobtrusive way, was some time ago entrusted with the arbitration of a case which had been in litigation for about twenty-two years. He succeeded in settling it to the satisfaction of the parties concerned, who placed at his absolute disposal a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be appropriated at his sole discretion for any work of charity or public utility, or for the promotion of education. Mr. Harkisondas, impressed with the great service rendered to the Bombay Presidency by H. E. Lady Reay, who has identified herself so sympathizingly with measures conducive to the amelioration of the condition of native women, decided to devote Rs. 4,000 out of that sum, plus Rs. 2,000 added from his private resources, to found (*a*) a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem and (*b*) a gold medal in connection with the Grant Medical College, both being called after her ladyship: the former to be awarded to the lady student who passes her first year examination with the highest number of marks, and the latter to the lady student, at the Convocation of the University, who passes out of the College at the final examination for the degree of L. M. and S. with the greatest distinction among her lady fellow-students. A gold medal for the young gentlemen studying at the Grant Medical College was founded by the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy some forty years ago. We also learn that the name of Lord Reay is to be perpetuated in like manner in Bombay by the founding of a scholarship and a gold medal in his name, in connection with the Victoria Technical Institution. This is due also to the intervention of Mr. Harkisondas Nurotumdas. The funds (Rs. 5,000) are to be provided by Mr. Gordhandass Goculdass Tejpal, a young Bhatia gentleman who has just entered into the possession of the large property left him by the late Mr. Goculdass Tejpal, and who under the adv

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SALT SYNDICATE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The prospectus of the Salt Union for working the salt mines in England and Ireland has been issued with a capital of three million pounds sterling.

INDIAN TRADERS AND THE ZANZIBAR RISING.

The British Indians settled along the Zanzibar Coast are great losers by the stoppage of trade there, owing to the rising of the natives.

It is reported that a German Squadron has been ordered to the Zanzibar Coast.

INCREASE OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

CAIRO, Oct. 9.

It has been decided to increase the Egyptian Army probably by one Brigade.

THE SUAKIN RISING.

Latest reports from Suakin state that the place is rapidly tranquillizing, and that the number of the rebels besieging the town is diminishing.

BURMESE POLICE RE-ORGANIZATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

Arrangements have just been completed for the amalgamation of the Upper and Lower Burma Police forces. General Stedman, Inspector-General in Upper Burma, becomes head of the Police Administration with two Deputy Inspectors-General, namely, Mr Jamieson, the present head of the Lower Burma Police, and Captain Graves, Deputy Inspector-General in Upper Burma. The fact of there being 22,000 military police necessitated a military man being placed at the head, who will, however, leave the superintendence of 12,000 civil police to deputies as before.

ENCOUNTERS WITH DACOITS.

The Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy with two police officers and two orderlies encountered six men belonging to the gang of a noted Boh named Nga Oo, on Monday, and killed one and wounded two. The rest fled.

A band of dacoits attacked a village near Minhla, a little above Thayetmyo, last Saturday evening, but met with a determined resistance from a few Goorkha Police under a native havildar, who killed two men and captured the arms and ammunition.

Six men on the 22nd ult. and eleven on the 1st instant of the same gang (Pothataw's, the Chief Lieutenant of the noted Ootama) made successful raids on the same district. The Chief Commissioner ordered the promotion of the havildar and substantial recognition of the services of the Goorkhas under him.

Ootama is still believed to be hiding in the fastnesses of the Chin Hills, whence he holds communication with his lieutenants.

MILITARY EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

A military exploring expedition is being organized to start in the cold weather from Kaleywa and Chindwin districts, and thence by boat down the Myitha river to Kone or Khin, whence on elephants the expedition striking accross the Chin country will proceed to a point on the Koladyne river, there meeting the expedition from Chittagong. The details of the strength of the force have not yet been fixed.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 10.

Firing commenced this morning shortly after six o'clock. The weather was very favourable for good scores during the early part of the day. Afterwards gusty winds commenced from the east, which proved rather troublesome to competitors. The only prize list yet posted is for the "Nugur Stakes," in which Lance-Corporal Ramaswamy, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Con tingent, gains the firs place. Private Wootton, 2nd Middlesex, made a possible at 500 yards. In the "Deccan Sweepstakes', Corporal Jones, Royal Lancaster, and Corporal Furner, Royal Fusiliers, each made 34 out of a possible 35. In the "Rifle Derby" at 200 yards the shooting generally was very fair. The Duchess of Connaught's prize for teams of five officers came off to-day, but did not close. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's prize was also shot for, and was won by the 12th Bombay Infantry with 73 points, the 2nd Royal Lancaster being second with 72. Their Royal Highnesses were present on the range, also General Solly-Flood to witness the two events. Seventeen teams competed for the Duke's prize, and eight are entered for the prize given by her Royal Highness the Duchess. The 9th Bombay Infantry was first with 263 points and the 26th Bombay Infantry second with 259 points. The Royal Fusiliers and the Durham Light Infantry have still to fire at 500 yards. Their points for 400 yards are 123 and 120 respectively. The new pool targets, canvas, with ringing bulls-eyes, made by Sergeant Fry, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, seem very popular.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS FOR CALICUT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

The Governor and Staff left Ooty yesterday for Calicut. There was a large gathering at Government House to see him off.

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 10.

On Tuesday the Tennis Singles match was played. Belgaum was represented by Captain Little, whilst the opposing Visitors were championed by Mr. Dawson. Mr. Dawson won easily.

In Billiards Doubles Captain Pritchard and Mr. MacGregor for Belgaum vs. Mr. Dawson and Mr. Hogg for the Visitors played a game of two hundred and fifty up. The Visitors won by seventy-three points.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

An ultimatum has been sent to the Khan-Khels, Hassanzais, and Akazais, that if they wish to avoid a total destruction of their villages and crops, which are lying on ground of great value, they must submit to the terms by the 15th October.

No. 1 column reports that large bodies of the enemy having assembled at Bilandkot, are threatening the rear of the convoy. The village was shelled, and several of the enemy killed.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

Kotkai Village, 9th October.—For the last two days Captain Grant, R.E., has been hard at work on the road to Kunhar, blasting the rocks and rendering it practicable for mules. The Nawab's boats being now on the spot, we practically hold the situation in our hands, since we are in a position to strike Palosi and Maidan whenever it is thought fit. The enemy, alarmed at their flank being turned, have been crossing the river with their goods higher up, and report states that most sections of the Hassanzais are anxious to come to terms. Certain sections still hold out, and are said to have sent to the Buneerwals to ask for assistance and to purchase rifles, which was refused. We shall probably join hands with General McQueen at Rhank to-morrow or next day, when further operations will be decided on. Captain Wahab, R.E., is busily engaged in making a complete survey. Large stores of all sorts have been found in the village of Moria, including a Hassanzai standard, and we have no want of forage. Ten of the Nawab's men are reported to have gone over to the enemy before Kotkai, but a just retribution overtook them, as six were killed and three wounded in the fight. Captain Grierson arrived to-day to take up the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, *vice* late Captain Beley.

Oct. 10th.—The Hassanzai Jirgas were sent to-day an ultimatum requiring them to pay Rs. 7,500, and give up Hashim Ali and their prisoners. They have been given time till the 18th to consider the terms and their answer. The road to Kunhar is nearly finished, and this village was occupied by our troops to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Oct. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, passed here, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this evening.

ADEN, Oct. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been flat.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	82¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	71⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	43

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras and Penang Cable still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 9.

10 p.m.	79·9

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	84·5
2 p.m.	91·5
4 p.m.	89·5

MR. J. ARCHER has made some studies of natives in the neighbourhood of Poona, two of which he sent to the Exhibition, where they attracted much attention. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught purchased both pictures. Mr. Archer, at the desire of the Committee of the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition, prepared a report on the exhibits, which has been published in pamphlet form.

THE marriages and rumours of marriages among various royal personages abroad, which we hear of daily, suggest (the *World* observes) one or two curious points regarding the position of the younger and marriageable members of our own royal family. No more foolish or shortsighted advice was ever given to the Prince of Wales than that which persuaded him not to ask for an allowance for Prince Albert Victor when he came of age. By not doing so, he created a precedent which his financial position did not justify. The Prince of Wales has chosen to be independent of the country and provide for his son at present; but he cannot continue to do so, and he must sooner or later, choose to apply to the House of Commons for an income, which, no doubt, in the case of his eldest son, will be grudgingly given; but in what spirit they would entertain any proposal to make provision for Prince George and his sisters is doubtful. The Prince of Wales is in debt—not to any large extent, but probably he owes about £100,000, so that he cannot have made any provision for his daughters, who have no fortunes when they marry, nor any settlement in the event of the Prince of Wales dying before the Queen. The Princess of Wales has a small provision of about £10,000 a year as his widow; but unless Parliament chooses to grant annuities to his children they would be penniless.

UNDER the heading of "Bombay Brummagem" the Calcutta *Statesman* says:—The proposal of the Municipal Council that Government should confer some honorific title on their President has caused much amusement among outsiders. One local journal, in ridiculing the idea, says that "when Sidney Smith wanted to give the Canons a prefix that would match with the 'Very Reverend,' of the deans, he found it in 'Rather Reverend,' What 'Rather Reverend' was to them, 'Respectable' is to 'Worshipful,' and we confidently predict that after a 'Worshipful' President has taken his seat, we shall not have long to wait for the adorning of his councillors with the style and dignity of 'Respectable.'"

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

"WHILE the Republicans may have taken the British lion by the tail we take him by the snout." In this elegant figure an American Senator publicly typifies the situation of England owing to the Canadian difficulty, as seen from an American standpoint. As we do not feel the Republican tail-twistings nor the Democratic nose-tweakings, perhaps we ought not to mind what is going on in America with our typical beast as the *corpus vile*. But, whether we will or will not, we are compelled to pay some attention to United States affairs. An American Senator—Sherman by name, Republican by party—told Mr. Moreton Frewen recently that Canada would, in a very few years, be represented either at Washington or at Westminster, and that it would be Washington rather than Westminster, owing to England moving so slowly in matters of high politics. I should be sorry beyond expression to find the Yankee prophecy come true. But the tremendous issues involved in Canadian fishery and tariff disputes with the States will not be realised in England until it may be too late to do anything effectually or effectively. This, alas! is our national habit. Our statesmen are not, as they ought to be, first acquainting themselves with all the elements of a situation which Mr. Goldwin Smith and others are making impossible for Britain, and, as a matter of course, neither are they considering the remedies which should be adopted. The people at large—small blame to them—are equally apathetic. They look for a sign, and no sign is given. The fact is the Empire and its problems are too manifold for us; we try to pour a hogshead of material into the gallon measure of the House of Commons, with results which will one day prove most disastrous. What the Imperial Federationists are about I cannot imagine. They hold one of the most striking causes a free people ever had presented to them, and the hand in which they hold it seems to be paralysed!

The marriage between the Baroness Burdett Coutts and Mr. Bartlett has been a success. It has turned out happily. April and December have heartily joined forces, and have found nothing incongruous in so doing. So at least Mrs. Lynn Linton says. That lady has, by her recent deliverance on "The Philosophy of Marriage," put her celebrated articles of nearly a generation ago on "The Girl of the Period" quite out of consideration. Referring to men who marry women older than themselves for money, Mrs. Lynn Linton contends that if the men return the gratitude of care and companionship, and some sort of fidelity—if only so much as includes outward respect—they are justified in their act, and the world has no cry against them. She proceeds to prove her statement by this double illustration:—"Disraeli's marriage was a case in point, so is another where the discrepancy in age and original condition is even greater than with his, and where the happiness resulting to the woman by the man's honourable fulfilment of his share of his bargain is as patent as in the Beaconsfield household." This, however, is hardly surprising. Hear the lady in further comment: "The world which cried out against his marriage at all four quarters of the heaven—and, indeed, it did look both *louche* and risky!—has learned by now that the bargain has not been all one-sided, but that he has given the care, protection, companionship, and faithful stewardship of her affairs, which was what she asked and what he promised." The whole of the article I am referring to is in Mrs. Lynn Linton's finest style. A great outcry has been raised quite recently against an American female writer, Miss Amelie Rives, for her so-called realistic writing. The English matron beats the American maid easily. Describing a certain class of marriage, Mrs. Lynn Linton declares that married men have amusements, and those amusements include infidelities. "For all men are not monogamous, just as birds and beasts are not; and, in spite of the tremendous force of law, social obligations, and inherited habits, the men who are faithful to the one wife from beginning to end are in a decided minority." This is sweeping enough. How true? I venture to hope Mrs. Lynn Linton is not quite accurate in her observation. I would say the same of the following passage by Mrs. Lynn Linton also:—"As for men, whether they know it or not, their passion is generally too great for prudence; and they marry the woman who has fired their blood, though they do not respect her, do not really love her, and though they know that in a year's time they will be ready to cut their throats in despair for the mess they have made of their lives." On the whole, our resolute essayist favours the French method of match-making to the British freedom of choice. Do not blame me for writing so long a paragraph on some aspects of marriage. I have written less than one hundred lines; the *Daily Telegraph* has given us nigh upon two-hundred columns of dissertations on this ever fertile subject, not counting leading articles. Are we alone to bear all the weariness of this monstrous lot of sack? Assuredly not, while I have the excuse that my weekly letter must be something of a mirror of the English world at home as it is—in its loves, its hates, its politics, its institutions, its murders, and its gossip. It is reported that the Queen, whose veneration for the marriage tie is profound, has expressed her extreme annoyance at the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondence, and has vowed she will never again look at what has hitherto been her favourite organ. Perhaps, in view of his zeal for womanhood, Mr. Stead may supplant Sir Edwin Arnold as the royal favourite among journalists. But, stay! During the jubilee he described the Prince of Wales as "a little fat man dressed in red." Clearly, he won't be chosen.

To-day's *Daily News* contains one of the most interesting pieces of history this generation has read. The piece of history relates to the late Emperor Frederick, and arises out of his diary, portions of which, with the Emperor William's sanction, will be published in October. We now learn for the first time, and indubitably, that German unity was the work of the gentle Frederick and not the (so-called) resolute Chancellor or the warrior monarch of Prussia. There is no mistake about this. And the fact proves Frederick III. to have been one of the greatest men of the century. As the creator of the German Empire he would have been the most perfect Consolidator of the realm. It is interesting to find that not only had the Crown Prince of those days more prescience than his Father and his Father's Chancellor, but he had actually more resoluteness than the man of Blood and Iron. Note this entry:—"14th November.—In a conversation with Bismarck about the question of unity, he said he wished to get it settled; but, he said, shrugging his shoulders, 'what would you do to the South Germans?' and he asked me whether I wished them to be threatened. I answered, 'Of course. There is no danger. Let us act firmly and imperiously, and you will see that I was right in saying that you were not sufficiently aware of your power.'" Prince Bismarck protested against threats, saying that they would only drive these States into the arms of Austria, and counselled delay. The Crown Prince answered that he, who represented the future, could not regard such delay with indifference. It was not necessary to use force. The risk of Bavaria and Wurtemberg daring to join Austria should be taken. Nothing would be easier than to have not only the Emperor proclaimed by a majority of the German Princes, but to have the form of Government sanctioned in agreement with the demand of the German people. That would be pressure which the King of Bavaria could not withstand. Prince Bismarck remarked that the Crown Prince alone entertained such views. It would be better to let the suggestion come from the Reichstag." There are even more significant passages than these, one in particular, in which the Chancellor snubbed the Crown Prince, and the latter, stoutly standing to his ground, sneeringly asked for orders from the Crown Prince. Being again firmly resisted in a phrase he used with more effect upon the Crown Prince's father than upon the Crown Prince himself, Bismarck "declared he would for his part willingly make room for any other personage whom I should deem more suitable to conduct the business." For once the resignation threat had no alarm, and the Chancellor was soon after convinced that the hour of German unity had not struck.

THE POONA NATIVE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

ABOUT two years ago, I was present at the opening by Lord Reay of the Deccan Paper Mill which bears his name, when his Excellency took the opportunity to exhort the educated classes of the capital of the Deccan to do all in their power to promote industrial education, if they wished to give the best proof possible of their patriotism. The advice does not seem to have fallen on deaf ears; for the committee, consisting mainly of Poona gentlemen, who have organized the splendid Exhibition at Hira Baugh of native arts and industries, must, no doubt, have been inspired and stimulated in their arduous duties by patriotism of the very best type—namely, a desire to augment and develop the material resources of their country. Their labour has evidently been a labour of love, and it is greatly due to their zeal, energy, and enterprise that we witness in this old historical building a show which is by far the largest and most representative that has yet been held in this city. Since the year 1876 there have been five such exhibitions held in Poona, but they had been, for the most part, confined to a collection of local arts and industries, and, therefore, they could not possibly lay claim to the high educational value possessed by a show like this, in which the products of native workmanship have been collected from all parts of India. The intelligent mechanic and artisan who goes about the exhibition with his eyes open can discover points of resemblance and difference between similar articles produced in other provinces of this vast country and those turned out nearer home, and the comparison would naturally suggest to him any improvements which might with advantage be introduced in his own work. It is fair to mention that the committee, aided by nothing more than their public spirit, would have found it impossible to make their enterprise the success it has been. They have received cordial and valuable support from the Government of Lord Reay, who, besides contributing a sum of Rs. 2,000, gave great facilities in the collection of rare exhibits from various parts of the Presidency. Their example was copied by the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, who, too, have subscribed Rs. 1,000 each; and the Native States of Baroda, Indore, and Kolhapore, as well as some of the Chiefs of Kattywar and the Southern Maratha Country have made similar donations, and have also been very energetic in sending in a collection of representative articles from their respective territories. Some Poona gentlemen have made up among themselves a guarantee fund, amounting to Rs 10,000, but it does not appear to be very likely that this sum will have to be drawn upon in order to meet the expenses.

On going round the exhibition the first thing that strikes a visitor is the remark made by the Governor in his speech on the opening day, that "there is nothing in the natural conception and instincts of the natives of India to prevent them from achieving distinction in developing the resources of their own country." The Indian artisan is not wanting in a conception of the beautiful and the harmonious, and though his untutored mind often produces crude forms, it cannot be denied that if he were well trained and well directed, he can give his work a high degree of perfection. Already a change is noticeable in the quality and style of workmanship, and it is mainly due to the healthy stimulus of exhibitions and industrial schools, and the support and encouragement given by enlightened States and individuals. The result is that we notice in this exhibition a great deal that attracts and charms the eye, though, perhaps, I may be allowed to add, a little that repels it. A peculiarly oriental aspect is given to the whole by hanging all round the walls beautiful carpets and chudders, the collection being said to be larger in its extent and variety than that exhibited in Calcutta. There are excellent samples of the brocade shawls woven on the looms, not of Cashmere alone, and an exquisite specimen exhibited by Mr. K. C. Bedarkar of an old shawl, which is said to be a heirloom in the family, attracted particular notice. With such hangings to serve as back ground, the exhibits, arranged according to their order and classes in the *mandap* and in the main building, are shown off to advantage.

On entering the shed, the first thing that comes into view is the excellent wood work of Gujerat, a province noted for its carving, and the object which at once arrests attention from the prominent place it occupies is a teakwood cabinet beautifully carved in imitation of the Mahomedan architecture of Ahmedabad. The work is executed by the firm of Mr. Mootchand Hathesingh of that city, who employs a large number of skilled workmen to turn out such articles for the American market. The rich and elaborate carving of the piece shows what an amount of labour and patience the Indian workman is capable of, and the same remark is applicable to some sandal-wood work sent from Canara and Billimora, and teak and black-wood furniture which may grace the drawing room of any man of wealth and taste. The Ratnagiri School of Industry has well held its own against its formidable rivals from Gujerat, and among the articles of furniture exhibited by it is an excellent cabinet of teak, inlaid with ivory and ebony, which has been purchased by Lord Reay. Ingenious fancy articles made of wood, inlaid with brass wires, have been brought from Manipuri, in the North-West Provinces. It is the only place in India which produces that sort of work, and therefore the specimens shown here excited much interest and curiosity. The next stand is taken up by teak-wood work from Hoshiarpur, some of which is very tastefully inlaid with ivory. Side by side with the carving of Gujerat may be seen the carving of Delhi on ebony, a large collection of which has been executed by Kadarbux, who was employed at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Kadarbux is a workman of great skill, and he is proud to hold a certificate from the Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Terry, of Bombay, Mr. Peroshaw, of Naigaum, and the Jeypore School of Arts are among the principal contributors to the pottery section, and they all make a creditable show. The "Wonderland Art Pottery" of Bombay displays some designs taken from the well known fresco paintings of the Ajunta Caves. There is also some Beejapore pottery illustrating some decorations of the old palaces of this City of Ruins. But in articles made of clay, Messrs. Burn and Company, of Ranigunj, carry away the palm. They have made some drainage pipes, well glazed and enamelled, which, it is said, can stand comparison with any brought out from England, and if that be the case, those Municipalities of Indian towns which want to introduce the modern system of drainage may very profitably indent upon this firm for their supply of pipes, instead of sending to Europe for it, and thus avoid the difficulty caused by the ever depreciating rupee. Other things of clay exhibited in this group are the toys and models of fruit, for which Gokak, an out-of-the-way convict settlement, is famous.

The glass industry is yet quite in its infancy in India, though with the abundance of raw materials required for its manufacture, which are to be found in this country, it has, perhaps, a great future before it. The attention of some Native States and enterprising individuals has for some time past been directed to the manufacture of glassware, and about four years ago a Hindoo had been sent to learn the art in America. He returned to Bombay after having studied it, and made some experiments before private gatherings; but I do not think anything more has been heard of him since. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, who is keenly alive to the advantages to be derived from diffusing technical education among his subjects, has been thinking of sending out a few young men, at the charge of the State, to England, in order to learn some of those industries, which can afterwards be started in his own territory. Among the industries is that of glass manufacture, the sand required for it being found in abundance at a place some twelve miles from Baroda. As an earnest of what is possible to be accomplished in this line, the State exhibits some very fair specimens of glassware, such as chimneys and cups, made under the supervision of Mr. Jagannath Sadashew, an engineer employed by the State. The history of the introduction of this industry, though yet on an exceedingly small scale, is somewhat curious. Some specimens of [illegible] been sent to Mr. Gupte, who, by the way, [illegible] specially deputed by the Government [illegible] this exhibition, and he was asked to [illegible]

make good pottery works. Mr. Gupte, after making experiments with the clay, reported that, if it was good for anything, it was for the manufacture of glass, as it contained a considerable proportion of excellent sand; and it is this report that has led to the production as a tentative measure of glass articles, some specimens of which we behold in this exhibition. A Prince of the resources and enlightenment of the young Maharaja of Baroda may well lead the way in this enterprise, and his factory may be able to turn out not only soda water bottles, which the Governor mentioned in his speech at the opening ceremony, but also bottles used for holding drinks, not quite so harmless as aerated waters.

Baroda, however, is not the only place which exhibits glassware. The collection also includes specimens from Kapadwanj—a place which produces soap as well as glass—Patna, and Chinchli, near Thanna. The most noteworthy exhibits from Chinchli were its glass bangles, among which those which are rather arbitrarily called "the Queen's flag" were very attractive.

Kolhapore, one of the largest exhibitors among the Native States, has also a new and rising industry to boast of. Its slates and slate pencils and rulers, which approach those imported from Europe in its excellent quality, have become a great article of commmerce, though the industry was started only about a year ago. A mine of slate, extending over miles, has been discovered in this territory, and the trade promises to become at no distant period far more extensive and flourishing than it is at present. The same State also contributes a large and varied group of clays, stones, scientific instruments, fabrics and cereals. It also exhibits tiles, which appear to be as good as the well known Mangalore tiles. The Council of Administration of Kolhapore have not only evinced their interest in industrial pursuits by sending in such a large collection, but they have liberally supplied the exhibition with the electric light for illuminating the grounds at night.

All these exhibits form part of the collection arranged in the sheds which run in parallel lines down to the entrance of the main building. As we ascend the steps of this building, the eye is attracted by an excellent trophy of Cutch and Jeypore arms. The gateway is surmounted by a shield, made of an enormously large tortoise shell. It is contributed by Messrs. Jamsetji, Nowroji and Company, furniture sellers in Bombay, and is one of the largest ever exhibited. We are informed that neither the Paris, Calcutta and Antwerp International Exhibitions, nor the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, had in it a tortoise shell of this size. Another shield, much smaller in size, but showing some exquisite carving, occupies a place on the walls by the side of its bigger rival. It is made from the hide of a rhinoceros, and is contributed by a Hindoo gentleman of Ahmedabad. It is bought by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who will, no doubt, cherish it as one of the very best specimens of carving from a town noted for that sort of work.

In the hall of the main building, some gold and silver jewellery from Cuttack, Delhi, and Bombay, at once attract our attention. They are contributions from the "Art Gallery" of Messrs. Ardesheer and Byramji, of Bombay. In this collection are placed some carved figures in ivory, the work of a Poona artisan, which have been lent by the Chief of Kurundvad. At some distance from the contribution of this Chief is an excellent collection of Cutch silver work, exhibited by H. H. the Rao of Cutch. No one needs to be informed that Cutch is famous for its silver, but in order to give an idea of the extent to which this business is carried on, it may be stated that there are about 3,500 gold and silversmiths in the State, who are divided into various sects, each of which has a guild of its own, with an alderman presiding over it.

In jewellery, by far the most valuable collection is exhibited in a glass case by the well known Baboo jeweller of Bombay, Mr. Chunilal Panalal. He would not, of course, condescend to display articles made of gold or silver. He only deals in pearls and diamonds, rubies and emeralds, of great price and more than the average size. If we are to trust the owner's own estimate, that single glass case, about five feet by two in measurement, contains precious stones of the value of ten lakhs of rupees, which is something like five-sixths of the aggregate value of the whole of the 15,000 exhibits collected here. There is a rough diamond, 200 carats in weight, worth Rs. 25,000. There is a necklace of pearls of the purest water, we are assured, which can be had for the somewhat modest sum of Rs. 2,50,000, while another necklace of pearls, emeralds, rubies and diamonds may be purchased for a lakh less. Here is jewellery enough to satisfy the vainest beauty, or that beautiful creature of the imagination, the fairy.

The rich and extensive variety of the products of the hand loom, which cover a large space in this hall, show that the steam manufactures of Europe have not entirely deprived the weaver class of India of its occupation. For native noblemen and native ladies of rank and wealth, to say nothing of people of more modest means, will always go to these weavers for their best silks and brocades. There are some beautiful sarees, spangled with gold stars or adorned with rich embroidery. There are turbans and dupetas, thick with gold lace, and silk pugries, less gay in appearance, to be worn round the European hat. Rao Bahadoor Hindoomal Nalumkand, of Poona, is the largest contributor, and the specimens of rich fabrics which he exhibits in profusion represent choice varieties from Poona, Benares, Koimbatore, Barhanpore, Nandode, Nagpur, Sholapur, Madras, Lucknow, Surat, Delhi, and other places. Ahmedabad kinkobs and gold brocades, and the silks of Yeola add to the splendour of the room devoted to these articles.

Close to this collection is a group of Sawantwadi industries. Great credit is due to Colonel Westropp for giving an impetus to the art industries of Sawantwadi, which contributes some well executed lacquered furniture, such as brackets, tables, desks, chairs and cabinets, and other articles fit for the drawing-room.

The Bombay Mill Owners' Association have made a decent contribution to the exhibition fund, but I do not think any mills, besides the Morarji Gocouldas and the Swadeshi Mills, and the Alliance Silk Mill, have cared to send their produce to this exhibition. The first two have sent towels, carpets, and coarse cotton cloth, while the silk fabrics, shown by the Alliance Mill, find a fitting place by the side of the products of the hand loom, which I have described above. Among the jails, which are so many industrial schools, the one at Karachi had sent in fine Turkish towels, while that at Yerrowda showed its strength principally in wicker work. Among specimens of private enterprise I may mention the soap and perfumery of Messrs. Rana and Company, of Naosari, and the iron safes of the two rival native makers of Bombay. Mr. Pestonji B. Press, of your city, exhibits an excellent collection of carriages, which are equal in finish and workmanship to the best European carriages. A brougham, made entirely in his coach factory at Mody Bay, was much admired. Lady Reay sat in it for a minute, and was much pleased with all the arrangements.

The exhibition is not strong in its machinery department. Among mechanical instruments may be mentioned a large clock entirely made at Indore, with the exception of the main spring. Then there is a silver flower vase, which slowly revolves when the mechanism beneath the pedestal is set in motion, and an electric fountain by Mr. Dhakji Kashinath.

The exhibition is fairly well patronized, but it is intended shortly to reduce the fees considerably, so as to make the collection accessible to the masses. It will be kept open for a month, and it is intended to start a permanent museum in some central locality. I cannot conclude my account without recording that among those who have worked hard and well in order to make the exhibition a success may be specially mentioned the names of Dr. T. Cooke, Mr. Namjoshi, Mr. Kanitkar, and Mr. Gupte. Mr. Gupte is here on special duty. He was in charge of the Indian section of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and the experience he has acquired there and at Calcutta has been turned to good account in his management of the Poona Exhibition.

MAJOR DAVIDSON, Royal Artillery, and the Hon. Mrs. Davidson were to sail for Bombay, on board H. M. S. Malabar, on the 28th ultimo.

A MARRIAGE is arranged and will take place early in November [illegible]

THE SUDDEN DEATH ON BOARD THE PORT FAIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Touching the melancholy death of Henry Nicholson, greaser of the s.s. Port Fairy, which appeared in your issue of the 17th of last month, it was our intention of contradicting certain statements made at the enquiry. We left Bombay, however, the day before the publication of your paper, and it was not until yesterday that we received a copy of the enquiry. It is stated that the treatment prescribed by Dr. Munday was appropriate. Now, I have ample proofs in whose hearing it was said by Dr. Munday that the deceased was "simply loafing and that he was quite fit for work, but because the ship was going in an easterly, instead of a homeward, direction, it became him to sham illness, in the hopes of receiving his discharge. Now, Mr. Edward, the deceased, was a man highly respected in his native town, having been in the employ of Messrs. Hawthorn, Engineers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for upwards of eighteen years, and to be charged with loafing was a base and cowardly slander upon the man's character. This, in itself, was bound to play upon the deceased's system, and, considering his great weakness, would not tend to alleviate his suffering in any way whatever. The Doctor told several of the officers "only a little weakness, and in a day or so he would be able to attend his duties." The deceased got no food apart from the usual scale of provisions, and this his stomach refused to hold. The Doctor visited him once a day, gave him a dose of medicine, and excepting what help his comrades could give him this was the only attendance he received on board the ship, notwithstanding the man had not strength to stand on his legs. The deceased as well as his shipmates tried hard for him to be allowed to go to the hospital, but in vain. The Doctor protested against it, whilst the Captain paid no heed whatever. In fact, the latter several times passed the sick man lying on the forecastle head, and never spoke a word to him. It is our full belief that had he been taken ashore sooner, his life might have been prolonged for a considerable time. Although this letter can do our dear departed friend no good, it will let those people, who are unacquainted with seafaring life, know something of the treatment that firemen and sailors in general are subjected to by what are called "Ship Doctors," and it may have the effect of their receiving better treatment in future. The method adopted for medical treatment of seamen in merchant vessels in Bombay Harbour as well as in many other ports is far from being right, seeing that the men have to bear their opinions in silence and stoop to whatever the Doctor may desire them to do. As this is the only chance we get of lifting our voice, I hope you will publish these few plain and simple truths, while in doing so you will gain the esteem and gratitude of the crew of the s. s. Port Fairy.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY REED,
Fireman, on behalf of the crew.

S. S. Port Fairy, Calcutta, Oct. 5.

THE MASSACRE OF THE MEDICAL INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is vexatious at the conduct of the examiners, and sorrow at the wholesale slaughter which appears to have taken place as the result of such conduct, that obliges me to be a little harsh in my language. In justice to the poor boys, I, as a stranger, lay the whole case before you, and the reasons which led the examiners to declare such a disastrous result. The result declares nine boys to have passed, but out of this nine I could, if required, mention one or two who did not at all deserve to pass. They had not even the courage to come and see the result, but waited at home in despair at their incompetency, and strange to say, they have passed! Now, Mr. Editor, is it not strange that schoolars who were drawing ten rupees a month, and who expected to pass with credit, should fail? Will the examiners dare to come forward with the papers of both the successful and plucked students, and show that their conduct throughout has been unimpeachable? If so, I challenge them to prove it.

Oct. 10. AN OUTSIDER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Any one who has cared to read the results of the last two medical examinations cannot but be shocked at their disastrous issue. In both the first and the second of these examinations sixty-two candidates had submitted themselves, and the results declare twenty-one passed in the former and nine in the latter, signifying a percentage of 33·9 and 14·2, respectively. This low percentage speaks anything but well for the teaching at the Grant Medical College. In the absence of any competition, the professors care very little how the students are taught, and the examiners care as much how the students pass. Such a result as was declared last Monday has no precedent in the history of our University. Can none of the professional brethren raise his voice in our behalf? Where is Dr. Khory, who had championed the L.M. and S.es, M.B. question last year?

I appeal to my medical brethren, to men like Dr. Khory, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, and last, but not least, to the public press, to raise their voices in our behalf.

Oct. 10. MEDICUS.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the quarter of a century's existence of the University, say for the matter of that in the half century's existence of the Grant Medical College itself, such a massacre as nine out of sixty-two candidates had never occurred until this year. It cannot be that the teaching staff of the Grant Medical College this year has suddenly deteriorated, nor that the batch of this year's students were exceptional blockheads. The roll call of the College will show that including even the two lady students some of the students on the contrary were as intelligent as painstaking. It follows therefore that the examiners were over strict, (could it be that sore ting under the stings of the present mosquito plague they revenged themselves on the poor students) else how could scholarship-holders, and men known to be hard, steady workers have been plucked. The students expected neither leniency nor over-strictness, but they looked for reasonable justice. If the Syndicate does not move on behalf of some of the disappointed students it is to be hoped that his Excellency the Governor as the Chancellor of the University will call on the Syndicate to exercise their powers to order the examiners to give a revision, and Dr. Lyons as the Principal of the College, and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, should spare no effort that justice is yet done to at least the deserving portion of the students. I am not a student, and therefore not a sufferer. I am only the sufferer's

Malabar Hill, Oct. 10. SYMPATHISER.

THE RIPON MEMORIAL FUND.

THE few subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions are requested to do so without any further delay, as the moneys have to be made over at once to the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Institute.

V. N. MANDLIK,
P. M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
B. TYABJEE,
M. C. MADHAV,
H. NARAYANDAS,
P. F. GOMES.

ONE result of the Chauvinist policy of the new German Emperor is to inflict a blow upon the French tongue, as the language of gastronomy, from which it will not soon recover. The company entertained at dinner by his Majesty last Sunday were surprised to find the menu couched entirely in the German language, instead of in French as has hitherto been the custom. The following is the text of this interesting document:—

Windsor-Suppe.
Zander in Rheinwein gedampft.
Burgunder-Schinken mit Gemüsen.
Pasteten von Rebhühnern mit Truffeln.
Hummer nach ostender Art.
Palardenbraten, Salat.
Mehlspeise von Aepfeln.
Butter und Kase.
Gefrorenes. Nachtisch.

With a little more practice a more perfect German menu will doubtless be compiled; but, in spite of "Palardenbraten" and "Pasteten," this is very fair as a commencement. Now that the Emperor has definitely broken with the French menu, and has set the fashion of the German *Speisekarte*, it is to be anticipated that humbler folk, and especially the restaurants, will follow suit.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAT

CHINA AND THE CHINESE ARMY.

THE following is the lecture delivered by Lieutenant F. E. Younghusband at the United Service Institute, at Simla, on Friday, the 5th inst. Major-General Chapman presided. Lieutenant Younghusband said :—

China is a country which, on account of its long and remarkable history, and the peculiarities and extraordinary intelligence of its people, as well as for many other reasons, is well worth studying, and it ought to be especially interesting to Englishmen in general, on account of our large trade with it, and to us in India, in particular, because our frontiers are co-terminous for many hundreds of miles from Yarkund in the north to Bhamo and the Shan States in the south, and we are daily being brought into closer connection with her. Most Englishmen, however, have a very hazy idea as to what sort of people these neighbours of ours really are. But it was my good fortune in 1885 to be asked by Mr. James, who then held an appointment up here, to accompany him on a journey to China. In the spring of 1886 we accordingly set off to China, visited the chief ports on the coast, and then travelled through the interior of the magnificent province of Manchuria. A full and interesting account of this journey has been written by Mr. James in his valuable work "The Long White Mountain." After this I spent three months in Pekin, first, with Mr. Hillier, the able Chinese Secretary of the British Legation, and afterwards with Sir John Walsham, who showed extreme kindness in obtaining for me a passport to travel back to India by Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. The Pekin Foreign Office were unusually courteous, and gave me not a mere passport, but a special letter, which smoothed the way considerably, and I was enabled to carry the journey to a successful conclusion. Having travelled, therefore, across the entire length of the Chinese Empire, and having naturally devoted some little time to the study of the country, and been able to profit by the writings and experiences of other travellers, and more especially by those of Colonel Bell, who was able to obtain such an intimate knowledge of the country, I propose this evening to try and give a good general idea of China and the people who inhabit it, and some account of its military system. Those who have read accounts of the country know that only a few centuries ago the Chinese were far ahead of us in civilisation, and the most powerful people in the world. Marco Polo, for instance, says: "All men know for a certain truth that he (the Emperor of China) is the most potent man as regards forces and lands and treasure that existeth in the world, or ever hath existed from the time of our first father Adam until the present day." In the last few centuries we have gone ahead while they have remained stationery, but they are even now the most populous nation on the face of the earth, and in many respects the most remarkable. The Chinese are—luckily for the rest of the world—essentially a peaceful people, a nation of agriculturalists possessing little or no warlike instinct or military ardour. Love of sport and manly out-door games is no part of their national character, and the military profession is universally looked down upon and despised by them; the only way to distinction and honour being by passing literary examinations in ancient classics, whereby an appointment as a civil magistrate may be gained. Yet it must not be supposed from this that the Chinese are a weak and submissive race. On the contrary, they can show pluck enough when occasion requires it, and they are an extremely proud—or as some people call call it, conceited—nation, considering themselves as far superior to us as we think ourselves superior to them; and say that although we outer barbarians (the English, French, Russians and other European nations) are rather good at fighting, yet it is only because within the last few years (for the last century is to the Chinese as the last decade is to us) some slightly better guns to what they happen to possess at the present time themselves have been invented by our blacksmiths (as they call the engineers and mechanics). A Chinese writer, indeed, recently said of the French: "The strength of France lies in her navy; fighting on land is not her strong point. France's moveable army consists of 500,000 men, and it is not likely that they would all be transported to Tonquin. China by a mere wave could bring forth her millions. In battle, the French depend upon their guns, but these can only be used upon level ground; what good would they be in uneven and hilly country. A French soldier is armed with a rifle which is useful only at long distances; at close quarter he would be no match for the brisk activity of a Chinese warrior." This will give you some idea of the kind of opinion a Chinaman holds regarding European Powers. But though these "brisk warriors," of whom the writer quoted above seems so proud, are scarcely perhaps so good as he seems to think them, they nevertheless have some excellent qualities, and an officer who served with Gordon's Army says of the Chinese soldiers that: "The old notion is pretty well got rid of that they are a cowardly people when properly led and paid; while the regularity and order of their habits which dispose them to peace in ordinary times, gives place to a daring bordering upon recklessness in time of war. Their intelligence and capacity for remembering facts makes them well fitted for use in modern warfare as does also the coolness and calmness of their disposition. Physically, they are not so strong as Europeans, but considerably more so than other Asiatic races. Finally, they are excellent sappers, it being second nature with them to throw up a mud wall of some sort to get behind; and they are so ready and apt at learning drill that a German officer told me he could teach a Chinaman in one month as much as would take six months for a German recruit to learn. They have their bad points certainly; they are much given to stealing and to bullying the inhabitants of the country they pass through; and their discipline, except under a leader whom they respect, is not what it ought to be." Still on the whole, the material for recruiting the Chinese Army is, as has been repeatedly acknowledged before, excellent. But the officers are not good, for the military profession being thought so disparagingly of, it is impossible as a rule to get good men into the Army. Yet China has produced some generals who have shown the most devoted patriotism and strategical ability of a very high order in the conception and conduct of campaigns. Such a man was General Tso-Tsung-Tang, who with undaunted perseverance collected an Army, set up an arsenal with European aid to supply his men with arms, and then, after first crushing the Mahomedan rebellion marched his forces from one end of Eastern Turkestan to the other, reconquering the whole country. Fortune no doubt favoured him in some way, and he might not have been so successful had Yakoob Beg lived, but the indomitable energy of the men and his determined resolution showed that he possessed some of the highest qualities of a great general. Such men are of course exceptions, but they do exist in China, and it would be unjust not to take them into consideration when denouncing the generality of Chinese officers so strongly. But the Chinese Empire is not entirely peopled by Chinese, but also by nations of a widely different character, inhabiting the great outlying dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan, and Thibet. I have travelled through the entire length of the first three of these, and a description and comparison of them and the people who inhabit them will be of interest. The first of these, Manchuria, is really a magnificent country, and perhaps surpassed by few countries in the world for the richness of its soil and the abundance of its natural resources. The plain country of Manchuria is covered with the richest cultivation, and dotted over with flourishing villages and thriving market towns; and the hills are covered with magnificent forests of real old English oaks and elms, beneath the shade of which we saw whole banks covered with sweet smelling lilies-of-the-valley, columbines, orises, tiger lilies, and many other descriptions of choice flowers. The mineral resources are at present undeveloped, but we found gold, silver, iron and coal within twenty miles of each other, and gold is found in nearly every part of the country. Rivers are numerous and large, and afford ready means of floating down the timber and other products of the mountain to the sea; while a fine navigable river—the Sangari—runs from the heart of the country into the Amur River, and would afford a ready means of opening up the country did the Chinese permit the Russians to use it, which they do not. Considering the extreme richness of the country, and that it is the birthplace of the reigning dynasty, it is natural that the Chinese Government should pay considerable attention to its protection. The Kirin arsenal is of considerable interest, because it was set up and is entirely managed by Chinamen, educated under Europeans at the Tientsin and Shanghai arsenals. At the opposite extremity of the Chinese Empire is a country, which is better known to Europeans through the writings of Shaw, Hayward, and others, and the members of Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission, one of whom, General Chapman, has done me the honour to preside at this lecture this evening. Moreover, within the last year or two it has been traversed from end to end by Mr. Carey, whose name, Sir Henry Rawlinson says, will ever be classed in the first rank of explorers, and who was accompanied by the Yarkand trader, Mr. Dalgleish, whose recent murder on the Karakoram Pass has caused so much regret amongst all Englishmen who can appreciate true pluck and enterprise. Eastern Turkestan is a country widely different from Manchuria in every respect. In place of the richly cultivated plains and forest clad hill sides it consists of really nothing but a huge desert, with villages and towns situated in the oases formed by the succession of streams which flow down from the Tian-Shan mountains. And whereas in Manchuria the rainfall is excessive and rivers both numerous and large, in Turkestan rain is hardly known, and one can travel hundreds of miles without crossing anything but the smallest specimen of a stream. And, again, while in Manchuria there are thousands of acres of the richest land only awaiting the advent of colonists, in Turkestan every square yard of soil which can by any possibility be made to bear a crop is cultivated. The country is almost denuded of troops, and those that are there can scarcely be termed anything but police. They are quite sufficient, however, to keep the country in order, for the Turkis are as quiet and submissive people as any in the world. Between Eastern Turkestan and Manchuria is Mongolia, a country which again differs in many respects from either of these. It is an immense country—larger than India—but contains a population of only three or four millions, for it is a desert, almost rainless region, and inhabited by a nomadic and pastoral people, who do not cultivate the land, but spend their lives in tending the flocks and herds which roam over the boundless plains. This was the home of those Tartar hordes who under Chingiz Khan and his successor first conquered nearly the whole of Asia, including China and India (forming in the latter country the Moghul or Mongol Empire), and then overran Eastern Europe, subduing Russia and other States, occupying Moscow and the principal cities, and dealing destruction everywhere. But a vast change has come over their character since those times, and these sons of the desert, formerly so fierce and terrible, are now a simple pastoral people, lazy and indolent, and without a spark of spirit left in them. And whereas formerly they were a constant source of danger to the Chinese, now scarcely a thought need be given them. The principal reason of this is that the Government have for centuries studiously devoted their energies to breaking the spirit of the Mongol, and have purposely encouraged the men to become Lamas, and now it is said that as much as sixty per cent. of the whole male population are Lamas, who by their religion are neither allowed to marry nor to fight. The late Captain Gill has given a very detailed account of the Chinese Army, so I need only refer very briefly to its organisation, and then pass on to study the results of the two campaigns in which it has been engaged since that account was written. It is well known that China is a subject country like India, and that its conquerors the Manchus bear much the same relation to the Chinese as we do to the natives of India. Consequently in China as in India there are two distinct armies, the Manchu army garrisoning Pekin and all the principal cities of the Empire, and the native army (called the Green Standard Army), composed entirely of Chinese and distributed over the country. In addition there are special troops raised for the particular defence of special points, such as the approaches to Pekin, Manchuria, and Eastern Turkestan, and for the defence of Mongolia there is a small force of Mongol militia. It is impossible to give any exact statistics of the strength of this force; but probably the whole effective force numbers about 600,000. Of these, however, only some 30,000 "foreign devils" under Li-Hung-Chang, stationed at Tientsin for the defence of the approaches to Pekin, can in any way be called efficient according to the European standard. During the last twelve years China has been engaged in two great wars; the first for the re-conquest of Eastern Turkestan or Kashgaria, and the second against the French, and the study of these campaigns will be interesting as showing the practical working of the Chinese military system. The first thing noticeable is that the Chinese had to raise troops specially for the conduct of these campaigns. The standing army, in fact, was found to exist for the most part on paper only, and those that were actually present considered it to be their duty only to defend the towns in which they were quartered. "We have never fought before," they said, 'so how shall we know how to fight now. If the enemy come to attack our town we will defend it to the last, but we cannot go away to fight him." Consequently, to raise troops to fight the French in Tonquin, the Chinese had to send to the farms and villages and offer men who would enlist rather higher wages than they would get in ordinary civil life. For the conduct of the war in Eastern Turkestan General Tso had even greater difficulty in raising men, and it was only by kidnapping or by making promises of high rewards and promotion that he eventually raised a sufficient force. The sufferings which this army had to endure were such as few but Chinamen could have stood; for the theatre of war was mostly a desert country, water was always scarce and food often unobtainable. European and other eyewitnesses of some of the fighting say that neither side was particularly conspicuous for their bravery and daring, but although this was certainly the case, and although the subsequent success of the Chinese was due more to fortune favouring them in the death of Yakoob Beg and the dissensions in his kingdom which followed, and to the superiority of their arms, than to the valour of the soldiers; yet this campaign will always be remarkable as an example of the pertinacious way in which China will follow out her objects. She had lost a province and her prestige had suffered in consequence, so she resolutely determined that come what might she must recover that province and her lost prestige, and reassert her superiority in her Central Asian possessions, and she did it. Further having thoroughly re-established herself in Eastern Turkestan she turned round upon Russia and said: "Now you must give back that province of Kuldja which you took from us till we could take care of it ourselves as you said." And so persistent were they in their demands that the Russians were obliged reluctantly to restore the province. Some say that the game was scarcely worth the candle, and that a vast country for the most part desert, like Eastern Turkestan, and separated from China proper by such enormous distances was likely to be rather a source of weakness than of strength to the Chinese Empire. But what the rulers looked to more than the gain of territory was the gain of prestige, and there is no doubt that this has been added to immensely by the re-conquest of Turkestan. For in Central Asia I found that the inhabitants and even Afghan and Indian merchants, who had travelled through both English and Russian territory, and some of whom had even been to Constantinople and Moscow, all seemed to think that the Chinese were far stronger than English, Russian, French or any other European Power. We are rather accustomed to regard the Chinaman as the "heathen Chinee," and are apt not to quite realise the importance the Emperor of China bears in the eyes of Asiatics; and I believe it is a fact that even in such States as Nepal and Kashmir the Chinese are not uncommonly considered to be equal to if not superior to the British. And it is certainly true that nowhere in Central Asia is it believed that we ever took Pekin, for they say "How could you have? For you must have either burnt it to the ground, or retained possession of it, and you did neither." They prefer therefore to believe what the Chinese tell them, which is that we reached Pekin, but were driven back in our ships again with immense loss. In the last war with France the Chinese were successful in the end, though not on account of the efficiency of the Army or any extraordinary amount of valour displayed by it, but because the French conducted the war in a half-hearted desultory way and their troops had to fight in a country most deadly in its effects on the European constitution; while such victories as the Chinese won were gained through the sheer weight of overpowering numerical superiority. In criticising the conduct of the Chinese troops in the Tonquin war a writer in the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* says that they were well armed; but that their leaders were bad. That the Chinese only passed to the offensive when in greatly superior numbers, and that in the offensive they are not formidable, though behind cover they defend themselves with great obstinacy. Their artillery practice was bad, but the small arm fire from behind cover good. Chinese soldiery, even those inured to fire, get into confusion, and in the open they will never stand. Finally, the writer says, accord between commanders was wholly wanting. An Englishman, serving under the Chinese in the operations in Formosa, told me that they seldom practised manœuvring of any sort before an enemy. That their usual way was after taking up a position to fortify it and await an attack; that they would stay behind these entrenchments for ever, as they thought there was less risk of being shot by staying where they were than by running away. This rather strengthens the opinion of a Russian military observer, who considered that the French made a mistake in devoting so much time as they did to preliminary artillery fire, and that what they ought to have done was to have rushed the positions. The French war and the continued pressure of Europeans have had considerable effect on China in making her see the necessity of conforming more to the spirit of the times—reforming her military system, constructing railways and telegraphs, and adopting other modern inventions. Especially during and since the French war she has shown an unusual amount of energy in military preparations, and her coast line is now bristling with Krupp guns peeping out from behind fortifications of modern designs. Arsenals and dockyards too have been set up, and her troops are being gradually armed with modern rifles. She has too finally consented to the construction of railways. In 1887, I had the pleasure of riding over the thirty miles of railway which existed near Tientsen, and it will probably soon now reach the capital. There is no doubt then that the Chinese are "going ahead." but it is very gradually, for they are intensely conservative and naturally so; for they look back upon an honourable history of nearly two thousand years. For centuries her rulers have successfully governed China proper and her dependencies. The people are, I believe, the lightest taxed in the world; they are peaceful and contented; the well-to-do condition of the poor classes is especially noticeable. And Mr. Carey, as well as myself, has noticed how lenient and on the whole just the rule of China is in a conquered country like Eastern Turkestan. The Chinese, therefore, have some reason to be proud of their past, and seeing how well they have got on so far they naturally hesitate to plunge rashly into the adoption of all these new fangled modern ideas. They are stately and deliberate, and will not be hurried. But they are going steadily to work. They were stronger at the commencement of the French war than they were in 1860, and they are stronger now than when they fought the French. Such is a general sketch of the present condition of the great Chinese Empire. Europeans are beginning to understand more of the exclusive Chinese, and they, in their turn, are gradually appreciating in a greater degree the modes of thought of Europeans, and the more the two understand each other the more advantageous it will be for both sides. Englishmen especially ought, considering the commercial and political ties which bind the two countries together, to have special regard for the welfare of China, and wish her every success in the course of improvement she is now beginning to adopt. And it is certainly the wish of one who has travelled 7,000 miles through the country and received not only in the capital, but even in the remoter parts of the Empire more consideration and politeness than he had ever thought would be accorded to him. (Applause.)

General Chapman said it was usual after one of these lectures to invite discussion or criticism, but before doing so he was anxious to put before them the extreme importance of the work done by Lieutenant Younghusband. If they looked at the diagram before them they would see the length of the journey, and the conclusion of it had brought him across one of the most difficult passes that separated Yarkand from Kashmir and obliged him to cross a glacier which he (General Chapman) believed had not been crossed before and across which no road was supposed to exist. He had arrived in Kashmir without any assistance but what was due to his own energy and pluck. With reference to what Lieutenant Younghusband had told them he thought it was very striking the great development which was now being given all over the world to enterprise in relation to commercial as well as for military purposes. If they took the *Times* received two weeks ago and looked at the speech by Sir Charles Wilson delivered before the British Association at Bath, they would understand something of the relation which scientific exploration bore to the development of our commercial relations all over the world, and how important it was at the present time that England should maintain her commercial supremacy as well as her control of the sea. In the *Times* of 8th September they would find that a charter had been granted to the Imperial British East African Company, a company which had been organised for the development of commerce and the extension of our influence from the coast north of Zanzibar. Going further south, if they read a book by Professor Wallace on African Travel, they would see the value which was attached to the land of the Zambesi, and they would understand how Englishmen in every direction were being inspired to undertake adventurous journeys for the good of their country. He was anxious they should appreciate the work Lieut. Younghusband had done, for it was not often that a man who came into that room would look back on such an adventurous journey as he had successfully accomplished in 1885-86.

In answer to a question asked, Lieut. Younghusband said that in all the towns he had found Russian cotton goods for sale partly by Chinamen and partly by Russian subjects from Turkestan. Russian goods had even been brought into Leh, Ladak and Kashmir. They were exceedingly good and suited the inhabitants.

In conclusion, General Chapman said that within the last few days they had heard that the distinguished traveller, Dr. Landsell, was expected at Leh. He was a well-known philanthropist and a great traveller in Siberia. They had known some months ago that he had left England, but they had only heard recently that he intended coming to India. He was running considerable risk, and if he got across the passes before the snow fell it would be a good thing for him. He (General Chapman) desired in the name of those present to thank Lieut. Younghusband for his lecture, and he considered that what he had done might induce them to hope that he had more adventures and travels before him.

The meeting then separated.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For some time past the Government of Bombay have been making queer-looking appointments to their Legislative Council and other bodies; at any rate the one under consideration is quite unintelligible to the public. It looks as if the Government were trying to show off their powers in the way of Government appointments. The Government seem to be actually running a race to show what a stroke of the pen can achieve by raising to the post of an honourable member of the Council obscurities like the Hon. Mr. Gilganchi. If her Majesty can make a knight of an ordinary jail superintendent, why cannot the Government of Bombay make an honourable member of Council of an ordinary Deputy Collector, and that also of the sixth grade? In days gone by it was considered to be a high and exceptional honour to be appointed to the Governor's Council, but on account of several ill-chosen representatives of the public to this august body recently, some veteran Councillors are really worthy men might naturally fight shy of the honour, and prefer to keep out of this motley crew. Why not as well pitch-fork a dummy shirestedar (not the notorious newspaper shirestedar), or a Collector's head clerk, into the Governor's Council, and dub him an honourable? What is there to prevent our patel and Government raising to this high and honourable position an energetic police inspector, a thriving mamlatdar, or a quiet, docile school-master? This high honour should, I think, be reserved only for men of talents, special training, wide experience of the world and its surroundings, and, above all, an independent position. Those who have made a name and fortune by their honest and honourable actions, or who can command a liberal education, should be distinguished in this way. Men who can boldly pass their candid opinion on all public questions without fear or favour of any body or of the Government, and who may be quite independent, conscientious, and well educated, should only be put on the Council to guard the interests of their caste or community. The post of a sixth grade—or for the matter of that a first grade—Deputy Collector is quite an ordinary one, and is far lower in position than that of an Assistant Collector (either covenanted or statutory), and is only in my humble opinion a step higher than that of a mamlatdar. A Deputy Collector is something of an understrapper or a Collector's subordinate only (some Deputy Collectors are my personal friends, and individually I have the greatest respect for them), and in my experience Collectors have often been known to blow up in the way of official business these poor deputies in the most overbearing and heartless manners.

The high and exceptional honour and splendour attached to this eminent appointment are greatly lost and depreciated by the Government appointing such ordinary men and unknown mediocrities to be members of Council, and well it might be looked upon by better and worthier men as a sort of degradation. I would humbly suggest for one the honoured name of Mr. Behramjee Malabari as a patriotic gentleman, a man of wide sympathies, and a true friend of the country for this high honour. One may call him a Parsee of Parsees, a Hindoo of Hindoos, and a Mahomedan of Mahomedans. He is a worthy successor of that nature's own gentleman and scholar, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroojee (the tribune of the people). Such disinterested, patriotic, and worthy men like Mr. Malabari, who is said to have declined the rare honour of a Shrievalty and possibly a knighthood looming in the distance, are in my opinion more fitted to fill this high and eminent post than the Hon. Mr. Gilganchi. I can suggest, and with some reason, one or two other names of Parsee journalist and writers who may fairly be thought entitled to this distinction, but I hold their names back for the present, lest there should be any heart-burnings in certain quarters, and I close this in the hope of the above name of the well-known gentleman, Mr Malabari, being fairly considered when the time comes at the first opportunity.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 10. NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Nephew & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL A. F. HART, commanding the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, has been directed to proceed to Calcutta for special duty.

THE Transport Regulations for the transport of troops by sea, river, rail, and road will shortly appear as India Army Regulations, Vol. X., Parts I. and II., applicable to the three Presidencies. The usual distribution will be made by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

THE rate of exchange for the pay and remittances of British troops serving in India has been fixed by Her Majesty's Government at 1s. 4½d. the rupee for the second half of the current official year, commencing on 1st October.

AN officer appointed to the Commissariat of Military Accounts Department will be entitled to departmental staff pay from the date of reporting himself for duty in the department; he will be on probation for one year, and will be confirmed after that period on passing the required departmental examination. He will remain seconded in his regiment for a term of five years, on expiration of which he will either be transferred permanently to the department or may revert to regimental employ.

WHEN, on mobilisation being ordered, regiments of native cavalry and infantry proceeding on service are placed in movement, the commandants of the depots may commence to recruit up to the extent of 20 men per troop per cavalry regiment, and 20 men per company per infantry regiment. A system for recruiting for the linked battalions which would be depleted to furnish men for the corps going on service is wanted, and will shortly be laid down.

IT has been ordered that the detachment of the 23rd Bombay L. I., which has at present been stationed at Thanna, shall be relieved by a detachment of similar strength of the 4th Bombay Rifles. The relieving detachment will proceed on the 17th instant by route march, reaching its destination on the following day. The relieved detachment will then proceed to Manmad to rejoin its headquarters at Malegaum, on the 19th October.

THE Indian Marine steamer Clive, sailing on the 22n instant, will take the drafts of the Hussars regiment, expected by the next trooper, to Madras, for duty at Bangalore.

A MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

SOME time ago a murder was committed at Soochow, in China, which at first baffled the skill of the doctors, and left the police without any clue. The circumstances are told by a London paper as follows:—

A small shopkeeper named Le was one morning found dead in his bed. This was at once, according to law, reported to the magistrate, who was *ex-officio* coroner of the district, and who without delay sent his officers to make the preliminary investigation. These messengers found the house draped with every emblem of woe and the widow beside herself with grief. The body bore no outward signs of violence, and to all appearances suggested death from natural causes. In due course the magistrate held an inquest, and, having applied every test known to Chinese science, declared himself completely at fault.

He reported, therefore, to the Prefect that there was no evidence to show how Le had meet with his death. This result, however, failed to satisfy the Prefect, who was an austere man and abhorred ambiguities. He therefore referred the report back to the magistrate with direction to make further investigation, and to arrive at a more definite finding. This rescript reached the magistrate when he was taking his ease in the bosom of his family, and awoke most unpleasant anticipations in his mind as to the course which it was probable the Prefect would take in case of a further failure. In his difficulty he took his wife into his confidence. Having listened carefully to all he had to say, and having asked many questions as to the Le family and their surroundings, she said:—

"Did you examine carefully the crown of his head under the thick locks of hair which form the queue?"

"No," replied her husband, "it never occurred to me to do so."

"Then if I were you I should," said his wife.

Acting on this hint, the magistrate returned to Le's house, and having carefully parted the hair on the crown of the head found the end of a nail which had been driven home into the skull. This discovery created the greatest consternation in the household, and Mrs. Le's grief gave way to undisguised terror when the magistrate ordered her arrest. Proud and triumphant, the magistrate reported to the Prefect the result of his second inquest.

"I congratulate you on your skill and acumen," said the superior officer? "I suppose there can be no doubt that the widow is the criminal. But tell me what made you think of searching in that spot?"

"I feel convinced, your Excellency, that Mrs Le is guilty. Her terror when I pointed to the nail showed only too plainly that she was at all events a participator in the crime. As to your second question, I must confess that I acted on the suggestion of my 'dull thron' [i.e., wife], to whom I had narrated the circumstances of Le's death."

"Indeed!" said the Prefect. "May I ask who your wife was? So talented a lady doubtless belonged to some scholar's family."

"My dull thron," answered the magistrate, "was the daughter of the Taotai of Hangchow, and was the widow of a merchant in that city named Ch'en, who died within a few months of his marriage."

"Suddenly?" inquired the Prefect.

"Rather, I believe," said the magistrate.

"I should like to make the acquaintance of so clever a lady," replied the Prefect, "and would take her evidence at the same time. Would you bring her at once to my Yamun?"

Delighted at the distinction thus conferred upon her, the lady readily repaired to his Yamun, where, after the usual compliments, the Prefect entered upon the matter in hand. He praised her ability, and drew from her a full account of the interview at which she had made the notable suggestion.

"May I ask," he went on to say, "what put it into your head to think it possible that a nail should have been driven into that spot of the man's skull?"

"I thought it possible," she answered, with some confusion, "as I remembered once having heard of a similar case."

"Your first husband, I believe, died rather suddenly, did he not? May I ask what he died of?

This further question increased the lady's confusion so much that it was some minutes before she could answer.

"He died by the decree of heaven, your Excellency."

"Did the coroner discover the disease which proved fatal to him?"

"No, your Excellency; but it often happens that coroners are at fault."

"Where was your husband buried?" asked the Prefect.

"In the family burying ground outside the city wall at Hangchow."

"Very well, go home now; and," said the Prefect, turning to the magistrate, "go on with the examination into the Le case, and report to me the result in due course."

So soon as the magistrate had taken his leave the Prefect despatched a trusty messenger to the coroner at Hangchow with directions to exhume the body of Ch'en, and to examine minutely the skull, to see whether it bore any marks which might have caused death.

Meanwhile the magistrate interrogated Mrs. Le, on whom the sight of the instruments of torture exercised so powerful an influence that after some equivocation she confessed that she had murdered her husband in order that she might be free to marry a man on whom her real affections were centred.

This confession, which was borne out by collateral evidence, left the magistrate's course clear. He reported the result to the Prefect, who, in view of the heinous nature of the crime, ordered the woman's execution without waiting for the usual reference to Peking. The Prefect, however, delayed carrying out the sentence until the return of his messenger from Hangchow. At the end of a few days this man came bringing with him a despatch from the coroner at Hangchow, in which it was stated that on examining the skull of the deceased Ch'en he had discovered a nail which had been driven through into the brain thus causing death. On the receipt of this despatch the Perfect instantly sent to arrest the magistrate's wife; who, finding her case hopeless, acknowledged her guilt and suffered the penalty of her crime at the same time and place with the woman whose secret she had herself exposed.

A TOURIST, Dr. Schieck, has recently disappeared in a mysterious way among the Alps in the Tyrol. He was last seen at Mals on August 10, when he wrote to his relatives in Saxony that he purposed starting on a pedestrian tour, mentioning the road he intended to take. As it is not dangerous, there seems little probability of his having met with a mountain accident. The man whom he engaged as a guide is described as a suspicious-looking stranger. Dr. Schieck had a considerable sum of money with him. A mountain murder or robbery would be without precedent in the Austrian Highlands, but the authorities are taking stringent measures to unravel the mystery.

ENGLAND A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

A WRITER in the *Saturday Review* tells the following story of a Frenchman who visited England a century ago:—

A year before the French Revolution, on August 11, 1788, an anonymous author came to London. On September 17, he was back in Paris. Better for him perhaps, if he had stayed in London a few years; probably he was guillotined, for he seems to have been a truthful, unprejudiced, observant man, just the kind of person that is most obnoxious to an extreme party of either side. His little volume—it only runs to 150 pp.—is entitled "Promenades d'Automne en Angleterre," and has "Amsterdam" as the place of publication, like so many other French books of the time. Even so, he complains that the censors have cut out a third part of his notes; but the whole reads like a letter to a friend, whom he exhorts not to languish in a remote chateau where an opera comique badly sung, a hunt, a card party, are all he can have but to start on a voyage without settled plans, without any decided aim—"malheur a l'homme qui voyage un itineraire a la main," he says; but it was two generations before Murray and three before Cook. With this noble sentiment in his mind he set out, taking with him a young friend, seventeen years of age, whose ideas he has enlarged, whose love for the beautiful, for study, for the arts he claims to have developed, before he returns him to his mother. The revolution made in the youth's mind by the aspect of England is such that he protests he can only date his moral existence from this epoch. The route to the coast lay through Normandy, and Rouen is described. There he notices the heart of Richard I., "so well known to the Parisians since the opera of Sedaine." At Dieppe he embarked for "Brigienstone." The Prince of Wales was residing there, looking "like a lily in the middle of a garden." Next morning he inspected the "miserable village." It is situated in a hollow commanded by a cemetery, encircled by arid mountains; its houses are built of flints, which, a vulgar art has disposed in lozenges, and squares, and circles. The roofs are covered with tiles. The house of the Prince is like that of a country cure; the theatre is a barn; yet if the exterior of the town "choque au premier coup d'oeil," a walk and a little reflection remove his prejudices.

But a ball to which he went was almost too much for him. The reserve and artlessness of the English are charming, no doubt, but they do not make up for dancing without gaiety, without the "amour pour la danse." The cold air and quiet eyes of the dancers surprise him immensely. Then, neglecting the Learned Pig and the comedy at "Bri...temstone," he journeys to London by an unusual route. "Je traversais," he says, "la Digue du Diable"; and, like most foreigners, his first exclamation is at the greenness of the country. He is better pleased with London than one might expect. According to the infallible discoveries of the learned it was built by Brutus the Trojan, long before the coming of the Romans. He remarks on its great size and population, the multitudes of steeples and of old edifices, the width of the streets, the beauty of the trottoirs, the fine squares, decorated with "bosquets," the statues gilt from top to toe (can he have foreseen the Albert Memorial?); and complains also a little of ill-paved lanes "of the blacks," and the funeral tint of a sombre day, amid fog and smoke and brown brick.

ST. PAUL'S A BAD SPECIMEN.

He criticises St. Paul's, calling the western towers "gothique," and objecting to the colonade round the dome, but otherwise describing it as a superb imitation of St. Peters "avec quelques changemens dus au mauvais genie deaux arts en Angleterre." After praising the interior of the dome he objects to the "tableaux de Thornhill, qu'ouy vante avec emphase." On the whole, he was *blesse* by the bareness of the church, in which he only saw some French flags, "which they took great pains to make me observe," he complains. Of St. Stephen's Walbrook, he is lavish in his praise. He does not hesitate to prefer it to St. Paul's. Could he see it after the Vandalism of the last few months he might reconsider his opinion. He is greatly pleased with the wing of "With-hall" by Inigo Jones, and speaks with horror of the decapitation of Charles I.—little foreseeing that five years later his own King Louis XVI. would meet a similar fate.

WESTMINSTER.

He visits Westminster "avec un saint respect, saisi d'une emotion religieuse." He is, of course, disgusted with the monuments, but is pleased at seeing an English boy flush up at the sight of the tomb of some hero. The banners in the chapel of Henry VII. seem to have struck him more than the architecture, and he gives vent to many heroic sentiments which we may safely skip. He visits the studio of "le chevalier Reynold." He greatly admires his portraits, which "s'acheteat au poids de l'or," but finds fault with his draperies and drawing. He mentions some of the pictures—a Nativity, a picture of Dido, the Virtues, "destines a des vitraux d'Oxford," Venus and Cupid (probably the "Snake in the Grass")—and is horrified with the Infant Hercules, "which," he adds, "I advise him to cut in pieces." He thinks the English will never attain the degree of perfection in the fine arts reserved for more happy climates. At the same time they need not fear the frenzied imagination, the active jealousy, the corruption of morals and principles which prevail in hot countries He was greatly impressed by the Tower, but did not think much of the British Museum, which a hundred years ago was certainly not worthy to compare with the collections of the kings of France.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSPITALS.

He notices the order and cleanliness of the hospitals but misses the Sisters of Charity. "I think," he concludes, "that the hospitals ought to follow the organisation of the English, but be managed by Frenchmen." He passed a Sunday afternoon, like all the inhabitants of London, in the beautiful gardens of Kingenton," and the pretty village of Highgate and in the smiling meadows which encircle the capital; he walked between rows of young women and young men all going two and two, walking with a modest reserve which reminded him of the provinces.

A SUPERABUNDANCE OF JUDGES.

His account of the Courts of Justice is very interesting. The hall of the Old Bailey, he says, is square. The Mayor of London seats himself on a kind of throne, at his side are the seats of the judges, and at the extremities are the two sheriffs in black and scarlet with gold chains. In a separate tribune on the left is the jury, waiting in a cold and respectful attitude for the accused. Below the tribunal he saw a sword of justice, and under it a cup, the ancient emblem of forgetfulness; at its side are two rods of light white wood, symbolic of the gentleness which ought to preside at punishment. Flowers, bouquets, and sweet-smelling herbs are distributed to the spectators. They are also spread on the benches of the criminals. The light of heaven having been invoked, the judge begins his interrogatory. A man of the world, he thinks, however well informed or ingenious, could never imagine what tradition of humanity, subtlety and address the judges have acquired in questioning the witnesses. He evidently looked on everyone who wore a wig and gown as a judge. While, elsewhere, he says, people try to find a man guilty, here they try to find him innocent. The Court, he attended, sat till four in the afternoon, and adjourned for dinner. "The gravity which pervaded this ceremonious repast was in accord with my feelings," he remarks. "Two ceremonies struck me—the grace said by the chaplain before we sat down, and the same ceremony over a large silver-gilt basin of rose water which went round. At six o'clock the trials were resumed, and twenty-five criminals were sentenced to death. The judge spoke in a grave and touching manner, like a father who is unwilling to punish. He stayed till near midnight, and went away wishing that other countries could adopt the lawgiving of the English, though he objects to the punishment of death. He visited Newgate, and heard the "condemned sermon," and describes the coffin on the table, which impressed everyone, and did not add any father sadness to those condemned to death.

A STRANGE COMPARISON.

He comments much on the want of energy and vigour which he finds everywhere. Three great horses are set to draw on a smooth highway what one horse in France would have to drag over a bad country road. The English do not sit up late yet rise late in the morning, and it is quite common to see the shops opening at half-past eight even on fine days. Ordinary business does not begin till nine or ten, and goes on until four o'clock, the hour for dinner. When a coachman stops for a minute he gives his horses handfuls of hay, and rubs up the harness. He is attentive and civil, and quite unlike a French "cocher." Accidents are rare, but cost much to those who cause them. He made many excursions, to Sion, Osterly, and other places, to which it would take too long to follow him, but everywhere he observed the same repose which so greatly astonishes him. He describes Windsor at some length, and goes through the State apartments. He dines at Hampton Court. He visits a country churchyard, and copies an epitaph with true French incorrectness. He saw a play at "Richemont," and complains that the English think much less of the architecture of their theatres than of their hospitals and prisons. This is the last of his sightseeing and he quits these favourably impressed with the civilisation of England.

RAILWAYS AND RED TAPE.

"I CERTIFY that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interests of the public services be avoided. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have been really paid. Vouchers for all charges for service postage labels and State telegrams, and for all other charges above Rupees 10 in amount, are attached to the bill. I have, as far as possible, obtained vouchers for other sums less than Rupees 10, and am personally responsible that they have been so defaced that they cannot be used again."

For the benefit of those readers who are not acquainted with the elegant form of certificate given above, we may explain that it is the certificate attached to the foot of the Contingent Bill on some at least of the State Railways.

Nor is this all. One would suppose that such a comprehensive form of certificate would in itself be enough, but the demon of red tape is not to be appeased by mere verbosity however exuberant he must have routine as well. Consequently the contingent bills of all officers are collected by the heads of departments, countersigned by them, and sent together with their own to be again countersigned by the Manager of the Railway, and so to the Examiner of Accounts. We believe that even the Director of the N. W. S. Railway, an official drawing Rs. 2,500 per mensem, is supposed to spend part of his time countersigning those precious documents.

And all this for a trifling expenditure, which, as it almost entirely consists of payments for service postage labels and State telegrams, is purely nominal and goes back into the pockets of Government.

This is a matter trifling in itself, but which well illustrates the utter want of commonsense which characterises the management of Government departments in general and is most pernicious in those, which like State Railways, are supposed to be conducted on "commercial principles."

Observe firstly the inutility of the form itself. Why certify that the char

EXAMINATION BLUNDERS.

The Annual Report of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education in Scotland has just been issued, and forms a document of more than ordinary interest. So much fun has been poked at Indian students and their blunders that it is only right to give them the laugh for once. Some choice specimens of the wild answers which hard-run pupils are apt to vouchsafe are unearthed. A contemporary remarks :—

The answers of the Scotch pupil have, as a rule, a fine national smack, which hints at the kind of teaching that has been vaguely running through the mind of the hapless novice. "Cromwell's eyes," we are, for example, told, "were keen and grey; but he was a God-fearing man"—the Lord Protector's pious disposition being, evidently, in the mind of the lad, a set-off against the colour of his eyes. Another pupil—and it ought to be remarked that these "mangled flowers of rhetoric and poetry," as Inspector Bathgate styles them, are not the work of the ordinary school-boy, but of students from the training colleges for teachers—avers that the same Ruler had "a head too big for his body;" but, he adds, "he ruled his Army well." This information was not inaccurate, though somewhat beside the mark—like that of the lad who, as the sum total of his acquaintance with the history of Nelson, remarks that he "was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, amid the groans of a dying nation." In definitions, and in grammar generally, the native talent of the pupil for absurdity appears most brilliantly. "Blackguard—one who has been a shoeblack," has a touch of genius about it, which almost reminds us of Johnson's definition of a lexicographer, and an exciseman—though the perplexed examinee is about the last person in the world not to be desperately in earnest. Compared with this, the definition of a "blackguard" being a "man dressed in black," or "a policeman," is poor. But it is impossible not to suspect the pupil of risking a bit of humour when he defines "a villain" as "an innkeeper," or "an ugly person, from vile." To affirm that the adjective "polite" is derived from "Pole," owing to the affability of the Polish race, is not much worse than some etymologies which we have seen in more pretensious places; and there is something worthy of Horne Tooke in deriving charity from chair," whence the Queen doleth out gifts." "Heathen from Latin, 'heathum,' faith, and 'en,' not;" is really fine, though it is, in its way, run close by the answer to the effect that heathen means "covered with heath." Compared with this, to connect the Aryans with Arius is commonplace, and to ascribe the "Sands of Dee" to Mrs. Hemans, betrays a certain critical faculty, divorced from knowledge of literary history, which is lacking in the loyal desperado who ventures to credit Prince Leopold with its authorship.

Geography and history appear to be the points in which the Scottish students are most deficient, a circumstance in no way to be wondered at by anyone who is aware of the wretched manner in which these subjects are taught in nearly every school throughout the length and breadth of the land. But the seeker after amusement fares indifferently well when he comes to the mathematical papers. "A straight line," it is the opinion of one youth, "is one which lies in the same regular length from point to point." "A superficies," remarked another pupil with his back to the wall, "is the point taken between any two straight lines." Compared with the definition of a circle as "a figure bounded by a straight line," or the demonstration, "since the whole are equal, the parts must be equal," the characterisation of "an isosceles triangle" as one "having two opposite sides to one another," is simply a piece of doltish stupidity. In reality, it is impossible to read these, and a host of similar blunders without a certain degree of pity. They display some shockingly bad teaching, in addition to some egregiously bad learning. Yet every University and School Board examiner can recall something almost as good, even when he does not draw upon the ample store of such answers invented by ingenious undergraduates, who, in the day of their own tribulation, do not sometimes fare much better. The narrative of Jonah and "that whale, who was almost persuaded to be a Christian" is painfully good. But it is not equal to the biography of the same Patriarch compiled by a Board School boy competing for one of the Peek prizes. "He was the father of Lot, and had two wives. One was called Ishmale, and the other Hugher; he kept one at home and he turned the other into the dessert, when she became a pillow of salt in the day time, and a pillow of fire at night." The following is almost equally impressive. "Moses was an Egyptian. He lived in an ark made of bullrushers, and he kept a golden calf and worshipped braizen snakes, and ate nothing but kwales and manna for forty years. He was caught by the hair of his head, while riding under the bough of a tree, and he was killed by his son Absalom as he was hanging from the bough." It would be difficult to equal the following explanation of the Seasons, written down by a London School Board pupil no later than four years ago. "The sum goes round on its axis. The earth's axis is a pole put through the centre of the sun, which turns it round and thus we get the seasons, or "the equater is a line running through the centre of the earth. At one end is the Tropic of Cancer; at the other, the Tropic of Capricorn;" or, "the Nile is the only remarkable river in the world. It was discovered by Dr. Livingstone, and it rises in Mungo Park." "The Boers are the wild people of the Cape Colony," is not bad; though it is far in the rear of that Despatch (from Downing street) which suggested that the Chaplain at Port Elizabeth might do duty at Pietermaritzburg on the same day, or the reported opinion of an Admiralty Clerk to the effect that Potchefstroom might be attacked from sea. "Cyprus," another gem of school-child lore tells us, "came into our possession in 1878, and was given to Lord Beaconsfield" and the following description of Constantinople, if lacking something in accuracy, is notable for its splendid comprehensiveness :—"It is on the Golden Horn; a strong fortress; has a University, and is the residence of Peter the Great. Its chief building is the Sublime Port."

Oliver Cromwell is always a favourite personage with unfortunate examinees. The following, which some years ago went the rounds, is perhaps as choice as any of the many answers touching his history which have been presented to examiners :—"Oliver Cromwell is said to have exclaimed, when he cut of King Charles's head, and got on the throne :—'If I had served my God as I served my King He would not have left me to mine enemies.' Also that the word, "Charles' would be found on his heart." That "the Druids were an ancient people supposed to be Roman Catholics," is a thesis which, considering the endless hypotheses promulgated regarding them, might be defended, especially by the youth who enunciated the following profound logical theorem: "The word torrid means hot, and the word frigid means cold, and the word temperate neither hot nor cold. *Therefore*, the temperate zone is neither hot nor cold. To attribute "Guy Mannering" and "Peveril of the Peak" to Lord Beaconsfield, and "Don Juan Miss Braddon, are venial blunders, and there is only a trifling mixing up of ideas in the mind of the boy who makes Gibraltar "an island built on a rock," and "discovered in 1704 by Sir G. Rooke." But we get simply amazed when we learn that Portugal can only be reached through the St. Bernard's Pass "by means of sledges drawn by reindeer and dogs;" that Turin is the capital of China, or that "Cuba is a town in Africa, very difficult of access." And it is certain that the youth who answered that "the dog has four toes on his front feet and four toes on his hind feet, and the cow has no toes and cannot bark," did not intend to be humorous at his own expense. One more specimen of the endless examples of "blunders" by dazed or desperate examinees, taken from some given by candidates for admission to a Training College, will serve to show what cramming, confusion, and an incapacity to bring ordinary intelligence to bear upon the contents of books can accomplish. "The Spanish Armada," wrote a young man of seventeen' "took place in the reign of Queen Anne; she married Philip of Spain, who was a very cruel man. The Spanish and the English fought very bravely against each other. The English wanted to conquer Spain. Several battles were fought, in which hundreds of the English and Spanish were defeated. They lost some very large ships, and were at a great loss on both sides." The scholar who told his tormentors that "the Saxons retired to rest in the time of the Heptarchy in a state of nudity, and laid upon a bed of straw—they was so eminently social"—was a lad destined for greater things.

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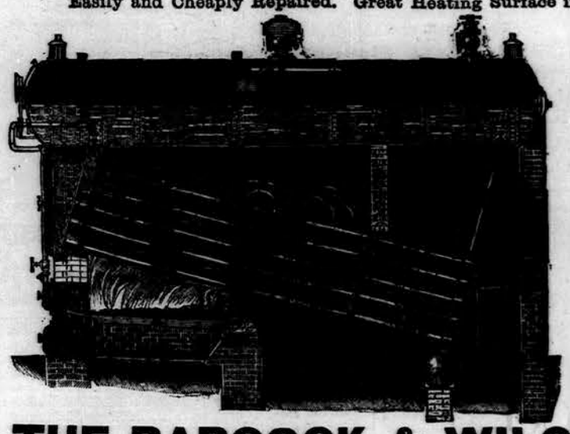

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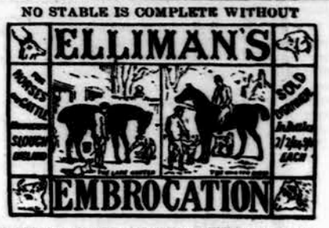

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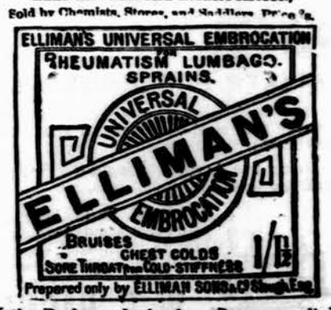

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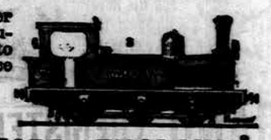

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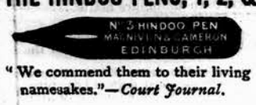

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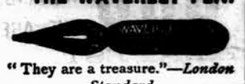

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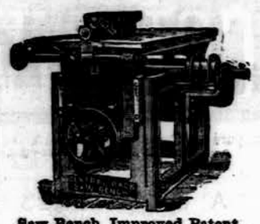

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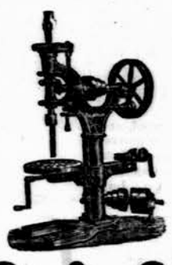

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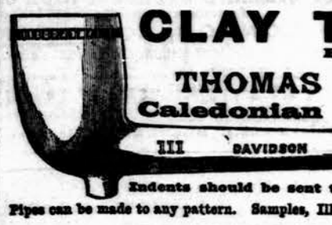

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